"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.05; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, while the Pension bill was being considered, Mr. Gorman charged the Republicans with making insufficient appropriations, for the purpose of creating a fictitious Treasury balance. This charge gave rise to a partisan defense of the Dingley law. Mr. Turpie of Indiana made a speech indorsing the Teller silver resolution. In the House, Jerry Simpson caused a debate on economy in public expenditures by some remarks he made while the Indian Appropriation bill was under discussion.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo has been ordered to China. King Humbert told the Captain that Italy's interests are akin to those of England. The British flagship Centurion was shadowed by a Russian gunboat on leaving Nagasaki. Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, was arrested for fraud in London and admitted to bail in the sum of £2,000. The war feeling in Chile against Argentina has subsided. The Pall Mall Gazette reiterates the information that Mr. Gladstone's condition continues to be most grave.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Associate Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court is threatened with total blindness.

The axle of a cab broke on lower Broadway yesterday, and the horses ran away. The cab was badly damaged, but the driver and two elderly women passengers escaped injury.

A vagrant, seized with the idea that Hugh McLaughlin owed him money, hired a cab to look for it, and presently was arrested for creating a disturbance at an up-town residence in Brooklyn.

Corp. P. E. O'Conor of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was reduced to the ranks in presence of his company at the regiment armory last night "for cause." It is alleged that he had been disrespectful to a superior officer.

The battleship Maine has been ordered to Havana. Secretary Long says the visit is merely a resumption of friendly calls by naval vessels at Cuban ports. The North Atlantic squadron sailed at the same time for Dry Tortugas. It will be ready to support the Maine if needed.

Baron von Buelow, the German Foreign Minister, declared before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that there never had been relations of any kind between German representatives or agents and Dreyfus. Gen. Billot, the French Minister of War, will prohibit all officers from testifying at the trial of Emile Zola. Premier Méline was sustained in the prosecution of Zola by a vote of 376 to 133.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan took notice of the statement made at Princeton Saturday by ex-President Cleveland in which a denial was made of Mr. Morgan's recent allegation that Mr. Cleveland while President desired to bring about the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. Morgan yesterday stuck to his story and said it could be corroborated by a number of Mr. Cleveland's friends. When Mr. Morgan's remarks were shown to Mr. Cleveland last night he said that while President he was constantly and utterly opposed to annexing Hawaii.

Page 2.

The New Amsterdam Club refused by a decisive vote last night to reconsider its former action in indorsing the Committee of Fifty-three.

Felipe L. Egula, a Spaniard, attempted suicide yesterday by taking paris green in the apartments of a woman friend. He left a note saying he saw starvation and no hope ahead, and a narrative purporting to be a history of his life. He says his father was a Spanish Minister of War. He may recover.

Page 3.

What is said to be the first consignment of cattle brought to New York from Texas by water arrived on the Lone Star Line steamship Menemsha yesterday.

The President yesterday nominated Charles H. Duell of New York for Commissioner of Patents and George E. Roberts of Iowa for Director of the Mint.

The steamers Oregon and Noyo have sailed from Portland and Seattle, respectively, with 630 passengers for the Klondike. The rush to the gold region has begun earlier than was expected.

Chief McCullagh yesterday issued a general order to the police in all the boroughs, instructing them to diligently enforce the laws for the protection of children, and to notify the proper society of every arrest made.

At yesterday's session of the Senate Civil Service Investigating Committee E. D. Bailey, Assistant Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission, intimated that the commission had sought to interfere with his testimony.

Herbert N. Curtis of Waterbury, Conn., was arrested yesterday in this city in connection with a suit to recover $50,000 damages brought against him by Joseph J. Morehouse of Poughkeepsie, who alleges that Curtis alienated Mrs. Moorehouse's affections.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York and the tenth anniversary of the Twenty-third Street Branch were observed in Association Hall last evening. The President's report was one of encouraging progress. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler and Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University.

Page 4.

Every amateur skater of note has entered for the skating championship events at Silver Lake, Richmond Borough, on Thursday.

An organization called the Brooklyn League was formed yesterday in order to secure for the borough all rights provided for in the charter.

Ernst Schwabe, owner of a flathouse, killed himself in the basement of the building. His family knows no reason for his self-destruction.

Gen. H. L. Burnett, the new District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, was sworn in yesterday and at once assumed office.

William T. Buckley's will was probated yesterday. His widow received in addition to other property $50,000 life insurance on certain conditions.

Another movement is on foot for an official celebration in honor of the formation of the greater city. May 4, 5, and 6 are the dates proposed, on account of their historical associations.

The terms of the chess match between H. N. Pillsbury and Jackson W. Showalter have been arranged, and play will begin next week. Both, it is understood, will enter the international tourney to be played in Vienna next Summer.

A pathetic incident came to light yesterday when a motion was made to set aside the eforfeiture of bonds that Aaron A. Fishel had deposited as bondsman for Carlos E. Rich, who was accused of arson in 1894 and fled the country. Rich was vainly chased around the world by private detectives. In August last his wife went to join him in the interior of Jamaica, and arrived to find him stricken with yellow fever. She nursed him till he died and buried his body in a lonely part of the island.

Page 5.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of gold in California was begun in San Francisco yesterday.

The tugs J. E. Wallace and James A. Dumont, while towing mud scows on Sunday, were blown out to sea and foundered. Eighteen men were rescued, but two others, who were cut adrift with the scows, presumably perished.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the Merchants' Association was held last night at the Grand Central Palace to protest against the threatened curtailment of the postal facilities. Ex-Postmaster General James presided. Addresses were made by William F. King, Thomas L. James, Warner Miller, Stephen V. White, Charles W. Dayton, John J. Rooney, John De Witt Warner, and Amos J. Cummings. It is reported from Washington that Postmaster General Gary has recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate $163,000 to meet the deficiency.

The New York Legislature reconvened at Albany last evening, but transacted no important business. The Assembly Democrats held a caucus, but failed to agree upon a policy to be pursued in regard to the proposed canal investigation, the friends of ex-Senator Hill being opposed to the plan of an outside commission to be named by the Legislature which is advocated by the Tammany men. Assemblyman Weekes will introduce a bill prohibiting the payment of extra allowances to Commissioners in street-opening proceedings, he being of the opinion that this practice, as illustrated by the Elm Street widening case, has grown into an abuse.

Page 7.

Charles E. Willard, ex-President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday on the stairs of an elevated station and died.

The Trustees of Euphrates College, at Harpoot, Turkey, will send a memorial to the President calling his attention to the failure of the Turkish Government to pay an indemnity for the destruction of its property two years ago.

Page 8.

W. F. Daniel was yesterday elected to succeed Augustus W. Peters as Chairman of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

Page 10.

At a meeting of the American Society of Comparative Religion yesterday, the Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer described his researches among the Star Worshippers of Mesopotamia.

Page 11.

Thomas Kilduff, a Brooklyn man, and a friend of his were arrested on suspicion of having killed Kilduff's son.

E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor, was held for the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury. His lawyer argued for a dismissal on the ground that the alleged false statement was not a material point in the former case.

Mgr. Seton of Jersey City told his congregation that it was preposterous to ask him to sign a petition for a commutation of the murderer, Clifford's, sentence. A lawyer will apply to the Supreme Court at Washington for a writ of error.

The veterans in Jersey object to what they call the statue of Venus surmounting the proposed soldiers' and sailors' monument, and will have the matter reviewed in court. A member of the Monument Committee, however, says the proposed statue is that of Victory, but the veterans are much disturbed.

Page 12.

A bootblack employed by the officers of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station was arrested for stealing jewelry and other articles from the house.

Suit for $100,000 damages is being brought against the Montefiore Home by the father of Arnold Barshell, who, while a patient in the institution, fell down an elevator shaft and received fatal injuries.

At the Board of Estimate meeting, Mayor Van Wyck threatened to depose department heads if they do not reduce their expenditures to an economical basis. His remarks were brought out by Commissioner Keller's request for money.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday formally received the letter from President Gould of the Manhattan Elevated Railway making propositions for several extensions to the road. After a long discussion a reply was formulated and made public.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that those contracts which were rushed through by the towns of Queens and Richmond Counties just before consolidation took effect, with the intent of saddling them on the new city, were illegal and would be fought.

Prof. R. A. Witthaus and David Gerber, his counsel, asked the District Attorney yesterday to indict Mrs. Witthaus for perjury and criminal libel, which they claim she was guilty of when she made an affidavit to the Supreme Court that her husband had tried to poison her.

Policeman James Benton of the West One Hundredth Street Precinct was held in $1,000 for examination in the West Side Court yesterday to answer a charge of insulting and assaulting Stephen G. Patterson of Brooklyn in Ninety-second Street yesterday morning. Mr. Patterson is a son of Tax Commissioner Thomas J. Patterson, who ran for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket in Brooklyn in 1896.

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CABMAN MOURNS HIS FARE.

A Vagrant with the Idea that Hugh McLaughlin Owed Him Money Hired a Cab and Got Into Trouble.

William Fox, a "hobo," was seized on Sunday night with a firm conviction that Hugh McLaughlin, the Kings County Democratic leader, owed him untold sums, and started in a cab to collect them. Mr. Fox has a suite of apartments in the Kenmore Hotel, a cheap lodging house at 10 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. As soon as the conviction of McLaughlin's indebtedness flashed across his mind he emerged from his residence and proceeded in search of a cab, forgetting that his wealth consisted at the time of a key, three matches, and a paper of chewing tobacco.

He hired the cab at the City Hall stand and told the driver to convey him to Mr. McLaughlin's residence, which is about a block away. Convinced that he had a good thing, the cabman started for Remsen Street, when Mr. Fox pushed his head out of the window and told him that Mr. McLaughlin had moved to 182 Clinton Avenue.

About twenty minutes afterward Policeman John S. Finn of the Twenty-first Precinct noticed what looked like a riot in Clinton Avenue. Hastening to the scene, he found Mr. Fox ringing a doorbell with great enthusiasm, while an old lady, whose head was sticking out of an upper window, was threatening, in a voice tremulous with indignation, to perforate Mr. Fox's person with bullets if he did not depart.

"I'm looking for Hugh McLaughlin," explained Mr. Fox. "He owes me $1,000, and I intend to camp on this stoop until I get it."

Finn led Fox away, while the cabman mournfully departed without his fare. Fox was arraigned before Justice Teale in the Myrtle Avenue Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. He was remanded until Monday, and his sanity will be inquired into.

MANUFACTURERS TO MEET.

Annual Convention of the National Association Opens Here To-day.

The third annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States will be opened at 11 o'clock this forenoon, in the Masonic Hall, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Council, will deliver an address of welcome, on behalf of the City of New York. After the organization of the convention, the entire body will proceed to the steamship St. Louis, at Pier 14 North River, where the delegates will be entertained at luncheon.

In the afternoon a business session will be held in Masonic Hall, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance of representative manufacturers from all of the principal cities in the country. The Executive Committee, of which Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, is Chairman, is composed of delegates from New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.

A unique Bohemian smoker will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening. Arrangements have been made for a banquet at the same place on Thursday night.

Mandolins You Can Use.
$4 upwards. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.) —Adv.

CLEVELAND AND HAWAII

Senator Morgan Replies to the Statement Made Saturday by the ex-President.

STICKS TO HIS FORMER STORY

Says Some of Mr. Cleveland's Friends in His First Administration Know He Wished to Annex Hawaii and Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) made a statement in the Senate to-day concerning what he professed to consider an attack upon his veracity by ex-President Cleveland.

Mr. Morgan referred to a dispatch from Princeton, N. J., published yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES, quoting ex-President Cleveland as denying a statement said to have been made by Mr. Morgan in an executive session of the Senate to the effect that Mr. Cleveland was once in favor of the annexation of Hawaii.

Mr. Morgan said he could not discuss his own statements made in executive session. "No statement for publication was made by me," said Mr. Morgan, "hence Mr. Cleveland, in accepting such a statement without first ascertaining from me what the facts were, shows his willingness to accept ex parte statements in Hawaiian matters."

It was well known to some of Mr. Cleveland's friends during his first Administration, Mr. Morgan said, that he was in favor not only of the annexation of Hawaii, but also of Cuba.

"I cannot," declared Mr. Morgan, "accept Mr. Cleveland's statement that he was always opposed to Hawaiian annexation. I can name at least one confidential friend of Mr. Cleveland who will support me in the belief that that statement is not true."

Mr. Morgan then presented an extended review of Mr. Cleveland's connection as President with Hawaiian affairs, in the course of which he denounced the accrediting of Special Commissioner Blount to the Government at Honolulu as a "piece of duplicity without paramount."

At great length Mr. Morgan read the correspondence between Minister Willis and the Hawaiian Government, and with ex-Queen Liliuokalani, and then said that Mr. Cleveland, after the correspondence had been submitted to him, seeing that he had a man (Mr. Dole) to deal with, who was incapable of dishonesty or intrigue, retired from the field and shouldered the whole Hawaiian matter upon Congress. Mr. Morgan declared his belief that Mr. Cleveland, in endeavoring to reinstate Liliuokalani upon the Hawaiian throne, had in view, like Secretary of State Marcy once had, the annexation of the islands to the United States and the pensioning of the Queen.

Mr. Morgan said he had no desire to argue the matter, feeling well assured that the correspondence he had read not only established the fact that Mr. Cleveland was covertly considering the question of annexation, but that his action in regard to Hawaii was a lasting disgrace upon this country.

"The correspondence I have read," said Mr. Morgan, "lays the foundation for the broad predicate that Mr. Cleveland was capable of declaring one policy and intending to carry into effect another."

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) facetiously referred to Mr. Morgan's discussion of the Hawaiian question in open session.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) thought it would be unjust to ex-President Cleveland if the fact was not called to the Senate's attention that a resolution was passed by Congress in 1895 relative to this Government's policy concerning foreign affairs, which, Mr. Vest conceived, divided between the President and Congress the responsibility for the Administration's attitude upon the Hawaiian matter.

MR. CLEVELAND'S REJOINDER.

He Says That While President He Was Utterly and Constantly Opposed to Annexing Hawaii.

PRINCETON, Jan. 24.—Ex-President Cleveland made the following statement to-night for publication relative to Mr. Morgan's remarks in the Senate to-day touching the Hawaiian and Cuban policies of the Cleveland Administrations:

"I do not believe," said Mr. Cleveland, "in discussing matters of this kind as a private citizen. I do not care, however, to be misrepresented. I will, therefore, say that ever since the question of Hawaiian annexation was presented I have been utterly and constantly opposed to it.

"The first thing I did after my inauguration in March, 1893, was to recall from the Federal Senate an annexation treaty then pending before that body. I regarded, and still regard, the proposed annexation of these islands as not only opposed to our National policy, but as a perversion of our National mission. The mission of our Nation is to build up and make a greater country out of what we already have, instead of annexing islands.

"I did not suppose that there was any one in public life who misunderstood my position in this matter. It had been said that I was partial to the former Hawaiian monarchy, and desired to see it restored in order that I might treat with it for the purpose of annexation. How could I have had such an idea if I regarded annexation as contrary to our National policy? The same answer can be made to the statement that my opposition to Hawaiian annexation was based merely upon dissatisfaction with the treaty pending before the Senate at the time of my second inauguration. I was opposed to annexation as such.

"In regard to the Hawaiian monarchy, aside from any question of annexation and without harboring any previous designs of restoring that monarchy, I investigated the relations of our representatives to its overthrow. This investigation satisfied me that our interference in the revolution of 1893 was disgraceful. I would gladly, therefore, for the sake of our National honor and our country's fair name, have repaired that wrong.

"In regard to the Cuban question, my position was fully made known to Congress in the various messages in which the subject was discussed. I was opposed to the recognition of the belligerency of the island, and my position was perfectly well known. Indeed, so very unmistakable were my views on the subject that I was time and time again threatened by frenzied men and women with dire calamities to be visited upon myself and children because of what they saw fit to assert as my enmity to the Cuban cause.

"My position on all the questions was made perfectly clear in the official documents of the time, and there can be no possible mistake.

"It is very difficult for me to understand Senator Morgan's evidently wrong impressions in regard to my position. Indeed, it is one of the strangest things of these strange times that my position in these matters should be called into question."

President Dole Entertained.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—President Dole was busy to-day accepting hospitalities. He was at Fort Sheridan this forenoon and saw a review of United States troops. Returning to Chicago he dined at Kingsley's, and there met a number of Hawaiian-born Chicago residents.

At 8 o'clock a formal reception to President Dole was given at the Union League Club, Judge and Mrs. P. S. Grosscup were assisted in the reception by Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, President and Mrs. Thomas B. Bryan of the Union League Club, Gen. and Mrs. John R. Brooke, Gen. and Mrs. John C. Black, Consul and Mrs. Fred W. Job, and Judge John W. Showalter.

REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

Corp. P. E. O'Conor of the 69th Regiment Deprived of His Stripes in Presence of His Company.

By order of Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Corp. P. E. O'Conor of Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment, was reduced to the ranks last night "for cause," on the drill floor. Capt. E. T. McCrystal read the order before the entire company and ordered O'Conor to take off his stripes. O'Conor did so, tearing off his chevrons without comment, and then took his place in the ranks. The company started to cheer, but desisted when ordered to by Capt. McCrystal.

The latter said he did not know why O'Conor had been punished unless it was because he waved an Irish flag at the armory at a recent election, where he (McCrystal) had been a candidate against Adjt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, who was elected Captain of Company D.

O'Conor, it is understood from other sources, refused to stop parading with the flag when ordered to do so by Major M. T. Spellman, and answered him disrespectfully. Capt. McCrystal, it is said, was ordered by the Major after the election to place O'Conor under arrest for alleged insubordination, but refused on the ground that it was Major Spellman's duty to do so. This clash of authority ended the matter for the time, but the order reducing O'Conor is said to be the upshot of it.

There is considerable feeling in the company over the matter.

THE CARTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Engineer Cooper's Famous Letter Introduced as Evidence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 24.—Col. Barr, Judge Advocate, succeeded in getting before the Carter court-martial to-day the famous letter of Engineer A. S. Cooper to Capt. E. C. Gillett, in which the writer stated that Capt. Carter was an extremely bright, and even brilliant, officer, and had done a great deal of creditable work in this district. Capt. Carter, it was said, also was a very ambitious man, and it was his ambition which had got him into trouble.

"He has yielded to temptation," the letter ran on, "and has probably allowed the contractors, or a particular contractor, to do as he likes, in exchange for his influence and power to boost him along."

The only real wrong done, so far as the Government was concerned, Mr. Cooper wrote, was that the contractors had been paid one-third or one-half more for the work than they should have received. The mischief was not serious, though, because the work had been well done.

Mr. Cooper credited himself with much of the good results that had been attained. His letter was an argument to dissuade Capt. Gillett from an investigation of the charges against Capt. Carter.

To-morrow J. W. O. Steeley, Capt. Carter's former chief clerk, but now chief clerk to Capt. Gillett, will go on the stand. He is said to have kept a private memorandum of all Capt. Carter's actions.

RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

Narrow Escape of the Driver and Two Elderly Women in a Cab Wreck.

While the lower Broadway traffic was heaviest yesterday afternoon a cab driven by Bernard McDonald and containing two elderly women, who gave their names as Mrs. R. D. Bogart and Mrs. Anna Clay of 464 Lexington Avenue, was dragged between cable cars and trucks and bufteted against lamp posts and the curbstones, for a distance of over a block. The right front axle had broken off short, the wheel had been lost, and the two horses had got beyond the driver's control. Neither the women nor the driver was injured.

While passing White Street at about 3:30 McDonald was compelled to turn shortly to avoid a car. The axle snapped near the wheel, and, feeling the weight of the vehicle thrown on them, the horses broke into a gallop. In trying to stop them the driver was thrown to the ground, but ran after the cab and regained his seat. Near Howard Street the cars and trucks were numerous, and the team, in avoiding other vehicles, crashed into an express wagon, shattering the windows of the coach. The horses finally ran into the curb, where they were stopped.

The women were assisted from the cab and driven in another vehicle to their destination. The cab, which was the property of John Gordon, a Lexington Avenue liveryman, was an old one, and was damaged almost beyond repair.

THE CAT CASE AT MATTEAWAN.

Miss Nearing, the Teacher Who Dissected the Cat, Resigns.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Miss Frances Nearing, the physiology teacher of the public school, this village, who dissected a cat and exhibited its vital organs before the younger scholars of the school, the other day, tendered her resignation to the Board of Education this afternoon. Miss Nearing's resignation is the result of the resolutions passed at the special meeting of the Board of Education, held Saturday. The board denounced dissection as "more demoralizing than enlightening in its influence upon those in attendance at the school." The board furthermore stated that a repetition of the offense would be considered sufficient ground for the immediate dismissal of any teacher.

This is the second resignation that has occurred on account of the dissection of the cat, the other case being that of Prof. G. R. Miller, who supervised the dissection.

It is believed that other teachers of the school who side with Prof. Miller and Miss Nearing will resign also. Petitions are being circulated about the place to-day for the Board of Education to decline to accept Prof. Miller's resignation.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR ATTACKED.

Legislative Committee Wants Him Indicted—A Civil Service Affair.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Senator Joseph P. Mahoney to-day advocated that the Grand Jury should be asked to indict Mayor Harrison. After he had finished speaking the Senate investigating committee passed a motion to lay before the State's Attorney all evidence taken by it regarding violations of the civil service law. The motion was passed unanimously.

The principal ground cited for indicting President Adolf Kraus of the Civil Service Commission was the charge that he changed the marking on an examination paper. He thought that mistakes as to a decimal point should not be counted.

The alleged culpability of Mayor Harrison lies in the charge that he influenced the commission to violate the law.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN IOWA.

Work in the Movement to be Centred There for Two Years.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 24.—Iowa is to be the next battleground of the National woman suffrage movement. For the next two years all the forces of the party will be centred here, and no effort will be left untried to capture the State of Iowa for woman's rights.

Noted leaders of the equal suffrage movement from the East and the West have been withdrawn from their local fields and have been quartered in Iowa to win from the Legislature an opportunity of permitting the people to decide the question whether or not woman shall be given the right to vote in the affairs of the Commonwealth. For many months these leaders have been preparing for the struggle.

A resolution is already before the Legislature submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution striking out the word "male" from the voter's qualifications. If the cause can win in Iowa, the suffragists believe that half the battle for woman's rights throughout the country will have been won.

DREYFUS CASE IN GERMANY

Von Buelow Declares His Country Has Never Had Any Relations with the Condemned Man.

EMBASSY STORY AN INVENTION

He Thinks It May Be Expected Light Will Be Cast on the Affair by Proceedings in France—Calm Diplomatic Relations.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, made a solemn statement to-day before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag in regard to the Dreyfus affair. He declared most emphatically that there had never been relations of any kind between German representatives or agents and Dreyfus. Continuing, the Minister said the story of the paper basket incident at the German Embassy in Paris and the finding therein of compromising documents affecting Dreyfus, was sheer invention. He added that the Dreyfus affair had not affected in the slightest the calm relations between the German and French Governments. The speaker knew nothing of the visit of Dreyfus to the Reichsland, and still less of the alleged special facilities given Dreyfus by German officials during his alleged visit.

Baron von Buelow prefaced his declaration by saying he could only speak with extreme caution, as otherwise his words might be represented as interference in French affairs, and he thought there was more reason for enjoining reserve since it might be expected that light would be cast upon the affair by the proceedings initiated in France itself.

CHAMBER SUSTAINS MELINE.

Gen. Billot Will Prohibit All Army Officers from Testifying at the Trial of Emile Zola.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—According to the Gaulois, the Minister for War, Gen. Billot, will prohibit all officers from testifying at the trial of Emile Zola, who is to be prosecuted by the French Government for bringing serious charges against high officials in connection with the Dreyfus case. Gen. Billot himself will attend the trail in full uniform to make the "necessary defense of the army's honor."

The organs of the Government claim that public tension has been relieved by the firm statement made by the Premier, M. Méline, in the Chamber of Deputies, and by the completeness of the police precautions.

The Military Club to-day was guarded by the police, who were also stationed within the Palais Bourbon, (Chamber of Deputies,) while a reserve force of 100 policemen was drawn up in the courtyard of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. There was another body of police in the Garden of the Tuileries, and a detachment of the Republican Guard was stationed in the courtyard of the Ministry of Marine. There were big crowds of people in the neighborhood of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies was thronged to-day when the session opened, at 2:10 P. M. M. de Beauregard protested against the treatment accorded the Chamber on Saturday, saying it recalled the coups d'états of December, 1851, and of November, 1799. [Prolonged murmurs.] The Deputy further complained of the intervention of the troops on Saturday.

The President of the Chamber, M. Brisson, explained that those who were charged to clear the tribune met with resistance and thought it their duty to call out the guard.

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, requested permission to continue the discussion of Saturday. He criticised the Government's "incompleto prosecution" of Emile Zola, and asked what were the reasons for this state of affairs.

M. Jaures protested against the alleged illegality and secrecy of the Dreyfus proceedings, and reproached the Government with pusillanimity. He also claimed that for the past twenty-six years the republic had been controlled by financiers, and accused the majority of desiring the "redelivery of the republic into the hands of the monarchy and Clericals." Continuing, M. Jaures exclaimed:

"But the Socialists are prepared to defend the true republic!"

The Premier, M. Méline, refused to reply, "because," he said, "the Government has no right to constitute itself a court of justice."

Eventually the House, by a vote of 376 to 133, expressed confidence in the Government.

The vote was taken, on Premier Méline demanding the closure, after ex-Minister Goblet had spoken, declaring it was the Government's duty to formally express the conviction that Dreyfus was guilty, and charging the Government with prosecuting Zola, in order to gratify the Rightists.

The Government will prosecute M. Gerault-Richard and the Count de Bernis for their conduct in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday.

JEWS ATTACKED IN ALGIERS.

Governor General Lepine Barely Escapes a Chair Thrown at Him While Suppressing the Riots.

ALGIERS, Jan. 24.—Further rioting occurred here at 9 o'clock this morning, when it was learned that a Jew had stabbed a Spaniard. A mob gathered, attacked and looted the Jewish stores. Governor-General Lepine personally intervened in order to induce the rioters to desist from further disorderly conduct.

In his efforts to restore order the Governor General narrowly escaped a chair which was thrown at him from a store.

At the head of six zouaves with fixed bayonets the Governor General, preceded by military drummers, traversed the streets, appealing for quiet. He was followed by a mob of about 3,000 people who shouted: "Down with the Jews!" "Resign!" intermingled with a few cries of "Vive La Gouverneur Général!"

The Governor General finally retired to the Winter Palace, escorted by detachments of police and zouaves.

This evening the town is in great turmoil. All the shops are closed and troops are picketed in all the squares. Several Jewish shops have been sacked, and the Chasseurs have several times dispersed the crowds.

This afternoon the manager of an anti-Jewish newspaper, accompanied by the widow of the Christian who was killed last evening, herself dressed in deep mourning, drove along the main boulevard and created intense anti-Jewish excitement, the people massed beneath the arcades shouting "Down with the Jews!" and the like. Finally the Chasseurs and infantry, headed by beating drums, cleared the boulevard.

A number of the natives joined the mob in hope of pillage. No Jew ventures upon the streets.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A dispatch received from Algiers late to-night says that at 11 o'clock perfect tranquillity prevailed there. The streets had been cleared and were held by troops. Altogether, 300 arrests have been made, and 100 persons are to be put on trial to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

M. Jaures received a dispatch from Algiers, saying that the town was in flames and that 100 Jews had been killed. He doubted the authenticity of the message, the signature of which was unknown to him, and the Government has had no information of anything like so serious an effect.

Duel in the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A duel with swords was fought this morning between two newspaper men, MM. Verwart and Pierre Lefevre. The former was wounded in the arm. The dispute arose from the Dreyfus case.

Troops Called Out in St. Malo.

ST. MALO, Jan. 24.—There was an anti-Jew riot here to-day. The mob smashed the windows of the business houses belonging to Jews, and the troops were obliged to assist the police in dispersing the rioters.

STEAMER MERRIMAC IN PERIL.

Her Crew Abandoned Her While at Anchor off Capellintos.

FAYAL, Jan. 24.—A dispatch has been received here saying that the British steamer Merrimac, Capt. Bales, from Liverpool on Jan. 14, via St. Michael's, on Jan. 20, for New Orleans, has broken her shaft and is anchored at Capellintos. A code word which is mutilated in the message is supposed to mean that the vessel was abandoned in a dangerous position and the crew landed. A tug has been sent to her assistance.

JUSTICE BROWN AFFLICTED.

Member of the Supreme Court Threatened with Total Blindness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Associate Justice Brown of the United States Supreme Court is threatened with total blindness. The affliction is a source of keenest sorrow to the distinguished jurist, his family, and intimate friends.

He has been under the care of a specialist for several weeks, but his ailment does not yield to treatment.

WHIPPING POST FOR HUSBANDS.

How Judge Ong of Cleveland Would Punish Them for Cruelty.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Judge Ong, who has been hearing divorce cases, declared in an interview to-day in favor of the whipping post for cruel husbands. The Judge said:

"When a woman comes into court and appeals to me for relief, when she is doing all she can to support herself and children, has a good character, and a miserable creature in the shape of man for a husband, I would give such a woman relief by divorce if there were not a word on the subject in a single statute in Ohio. I believe in establishing the whipping post for all such cowardly creatures as these husbands."

WAR ON CHRISTIANS IN PERSIA.

A Student in Illinois Learns that His Cousin Was Tortured to Death.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Mohammedan priests in a large village near Ooroomiah, Persia, have declared a jahad, or holy war, against the Nestorian Christians. This is the home of Joseph Badel, a missionary student of Blackburn University, in this city. He has received authentic information that his cousin, an influential man, was tortured to death in the bazaar and his home burned.

Many Christians have fled, leaving their possessions behind, while forty have placed themselves under the protection of the Russian Consulate at Labriz. The soldiers sent by the Governor General for protection commit even more outrageous atrocities than the populace.

A CHICAGOAN'S BLUNDER.

Runs a Milk Depot Under a License Entitling Him to Marry.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Ludwig Elfmann of 1,569 Milwaukee Avenue secured a marriage license Saturday instead of the milk license he wanted, and then opened a milk depot and sold milk. The blunder got him into trouble with the members of his family, and had he not come to the County Building to-day he might have become involved in a disagreement with the city authorities.

Elfmann's difficulties were due to his unfamiliarity with the various kinds of licenses issued in the City Hall. He went to the City License Department and inquired for a license, without specifying the exact kind. He got a marriage license, and hung it up in his store without reading it.

To-day his son discovered it, and demanded an explanation. Elfmann returned the document and got the sort needed in his business.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A PANIC.

Incident of a Fire Drill at the Dore School, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A panic occurred this afternoon at the Doré School, and about 1,000 children rushed excitedly from the school into the street, bareheaded and without outdoor wearing apparel.

Principal Hitch began giving the pupils in the school fire drills over two years ago. These drills were given at least once a week for several months. His plan was to have a fire bell rung suddenly, when least expected by the pupils.

Shortly after 3 o'clock to-day Principal Hitch concluded to try the children in the fire drill and sounded the alarm. Everything went all right until some one in the street yelled "Fire!" and pulled a box.

The sight of an engine threw the children into a panic. It then required the combined energies of Principal Hitch and all the teachers to prevent a serious accident. As it was, a few of the children received bruises.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which was central in Arizona has moved to Texas, increasing markedly in intensity, a pressure of 29.46 inches being reported from Abilene, and has caused light snow in the lower Missouri Valley and light rain in the lower Mississippi Valley. This storm will probably move northeastward and cause rain in the Gulf States, the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys, and snow or rain, with easterly gales, Tuesday evening in the lake regions. Storm signals have been ordered for the Texas coast, where the winds will shift to the northwest, with much colder weather, this afternoon. A ridge of high pressure extends from the middle Pacific Coast to Manitoba. A ridge of high pressure extends from the South Atlantic Coast to Ontario. As this ridge moves off the Atlantic Coast the easterly winds, in common with the storm in Texas, will give rain in the middle Atlantic States this evening. Light snow has fallen on the middle slope and in the middle Missouri Valley, and light rain in the middle Gulf States. The temperature has fallen in the lower lake region, the middle Atlantic States, and the Rocky Mountain region; it has risen in the middle Mississippi Valley and the west Gulf States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	32	37	38
6 A. M.	34	35	38
9 A. M.	36	38	39
12 M.	36	34	40
4 P. M.	39	35	39
6 P. M.	40	33	36
9 P. M.	41	32	33
12 P. M.	38	31	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36⅞
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1897	37
Corresponding date for last twenty years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 37 degrees, at 12:10 A. M.; the minimum was 32 degrees, at 8 P. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .57, and at 8 P. M. was .61.

Mountain Side Farm Dairy will remove on Jan. 31 from 622 Sixth Ave. to 783 Sixth Ave.—Adv.

THE MAINE SENT TO CUBA

Battleship Leaves Key West for Havana, Supported by the Whole of Admiral Sicard's Fleet.

SECRETARY LONG EXPLAINS IT

Says It Is a Friendly Call Merely—Spain Notified of the Course to be Taken—A Concession to the Demand for Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Orders to the battleship Maine to go to Havana were made known about noon to-day at the Navy Department. The intelligence at once caused some excitement and inquiry to learn what line of policy on the part of the Administration this departure was intended to indicate. The news went like wildfire to the Capitol, and it seemed to make its way promptly to the Spanish Legation, for Minister De Lome was a caller at the Department of State very soon after the report was out.

Following the bare news that the Maine was to go to Havana, not at once, but as soon as she could be made ready to leave Key

Atlantic Squadron, under command of Admiral Sicard, and comprises the flagship New York, the first-class battleships Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts, the second-class battleships Maine and Texas, the cruisers Detroit, Marblehead, and Montgomery, the dispatch boat Fern, and the torpedo boat flotilla, composed of the Cushing, Ericsson, Dupont, and Porter, which will be reinforced in a few days by the Foote.

The Wilmington is at Trinidad on her way to the South Atlantic station, but can be arrested and turned back.

The Brooklyn Soon to Join the Fleet.

The big protected cruiser Brooklyn is fitting out at the New York Navy Yard, and Capt. Cook, who commands her, was at the Navy Department this morning, expecting to sail the latter part of this week to join Admiral Bunce's squadron. The gunboat Nashville and the training ship Essex are at Port Royal, S. C., within easy call, and the entire navy may be said to be in a state of preparedness that is gratifying to the officials, in view of the limited resources placed in their hands by Congress.

Admiral Sicard's orders were not made public in their text at the Navy Department, but it was stated that the substance of them was contained in the statement made by Secretary Long. The orders were not sent directly to the Maine for the reason that she is now attached to the squadron, and the naval regulations require all such orders to go through the superior officer. There is some question whether the telegram reached the Admiral before he sailed with his squadron from Key West for Tortugas Harbor. The belief is that it did not, but this will make little difference in the programme, inasmuch as the telegram doubtless will be sent to the Admiral by one of the torpedo boats or some other means of conveyance. The details of the Maine's movements are believed to be left for the arrangement of Admiral Sicard, but it is thought that the ship, which put to sea with the squadron, may be detached and proceed to Havana.

THE MAINE AND HER COMMANDER.

It Was Capt. Sigsbee Who Wrecked a Dock to Save an Excursion Boat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Maine, which has been selected to make the visit to Havana for the protection of American interests, is a battleship of the second class, and is regarded as one of the best ships in the new navy. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and is 318 feet long, 57 feet broad, 21.6 feet mean draught, and 6,682 tons' displacement. She has two ten-inch vertical turrets and two military masts, and her motive power is furnished by twin-screw vertical triple-expansion engines, having a maximum horse power of 9,293, capable of making a speed of 17.45 knots.

She carries 4 ten-inch and 6 six-inch breechloading guns in her main battery, and 7 six-pounder and 8 one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and 4 Gatlings in her secondary battery, and 4 Whitehead torpedoes.

Capt. Sigsbee, her commander, is a favorite in the Navy Department. For four years he was Chief of the Hydrographic Office, and by his energy brought the office up to a high standard. He justified the department's judgment in the selection by running his ship straight into a dock in New York Harbor to avoid running down a packed excursion boat. This was a display of quick judgment, nerve, and pluck that pleased the Navy Department highly that the Captain was sent a complimentary letter. His officers include Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, Lieuts. G. F. Holman, John Hood, and C. W. Yungen, Lieuts. (junior grade) G. W. Blow, J. T. Blandin, F. W. Jenkins, Cadets J. H. Holden, W. T. Cluverius, Amos Bronson, and D. F. Boyd, Jr.; Surgeon L. G. Hemeberger, Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, Chief Engineer L. G. Howell, Passed Assistant Engineer E. C. Bowers, Assistant Engineers J. R. Morris and D. R. Merritt, Cadet Engineers Pope, Washington, and Arthur Grenshaw, Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, and Lieutenant of Marines A. W. Catlin.

CUBANS EXPECT TROUBLE.

Secretary Quesada and Senor Albertini Talk in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Señor Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, and Señor Albertini of the Cuban staff in Washington were about the Capitol during the day conferring with members concerning the Cuban status. Mr. Quesada said:

"The sending of the Maine to Cuba, whatever may be the official version, is, in our opinion, proof that things are in such condition in the few Spanish strongholds that Anarchy reigns and that American citizens and property, unable to find protection at the hands of the impotent Spanish Government, have now the protection of their own vessels. It is a declaration to the world that the United States are not afraid of the Spanish rabble which seems to control the Spanish officials.

"The attitude of the Spanish papers and officials has been that the presence of an American warship in Havana means intervention; undoubtedly they will now say that it is the most natural thing for any nation to send its vessels to the ports of a friendly power, and Mr. De Lome will declare that his Government is delighted. But we shall soon hear from Gen. Weyler's subordinates in Cuba and from Spain—that is, if the cannon of the Maine do not bring to the Spanish minds the conviction that prudence in this case is the better part of valor."

Señor Albertini says the sending of the Maine will justify itself by future events. From his acquaintance with Spanish methods, he says there is greater room for apprehension than has yet been shown, and he declares that as soon as Spain finds that Cuba is lost a carnival of slaughter will be inaugurated with the guns of Morro Castle and the Cabanas trained on the City of Havana.

Gen. Lee Has Not Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Assistant Secretary of State Day said to-night, in reference to a report from Jacksonville that Consul General Lee had resigned: "There is absolutely no truth in the report that Gen. Lee has tendered his resignation. He is in perfect accord with the Administration and the Administration with him."

FLEET SAILS FROM KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Jan. 24.—At 9:30 this morning the United States fleet, including the battleship Maine, sailed from this port. The announced destination was Tortugas, and until news came from Washington this afternoon it was not generally known here that the Maine was destined for Havana. Two torpedo boats were left in this port to be used as dispatch boats to communicate with the fleet.

The torpedo boat Dupont sailed at 6 o'clock to-night for Tortugas with official dispatches and mail for the squadron.

CALL FOR A RAID ON AMERICANS.

KEY WEST, Jan. 24.—There has been much excitement in this city during the last twenty-four hours, due to an alarming telegram from Havana stating that the streets had been flooded with an anonymous ultra-Spanish circular calling upon all anti-American elements to mobilize and raid the American colony.

Captain General Blanco, fearful that the rabid element of the city might attempt such violence, has placed an extra military guard around Consul General Lee's residence. Many of the Americans in the city who believe they are in danger, prepared their affairs for any emergency. This news is what gave rise to the rumor that Gen. Lee had been assassinated.

BLANCO LEAVES FOR THE FIELD.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Capt. Gen. Blanco left the palace at 6 o'clock this morning for the railroad station of Villa Nueva, where he embarked on an express train for Batabano, on the south coast. From there he will take a coasting steamer to Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara, and from that port he will go to Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba. During the absence of the Captain General Gen. Parrado will exercise the functions of that office.

Gen. Blanco has issued a decree pardoning all persons now under sentence for complicity in the "rebellion" whose terms of imprisonment would expire on or before Feb. 28 next.

Reports from Manzanillo show widespread revolutionary incendiarism in the rich and fertile zone along the coast. The insurgents are burning the canefields on the central Plantation Teresa, at Ceiba Hueca, and the fire is spreading to the neighboring plantations. At Sagua la Grande the insurgents have burned part of the canefields of the Plantation Dos Hermanos and the Plantation Puria.

To-day being the King's name day, the Government formally pardoned the officers and editors who were responsible for or took part in the recent riotings in this city.

In the Guines District of this province 16,403 persons died last year. Relief has been distributed at Guines to 6,638 persons, at Catalina to 1,621, at Melena to 1,225, at San Nicolas to 1,246, at Pipian to 285, at Nueva Paz to 1,883, and at Guanajay to 537.

The censorship over foreign newspapers has been abolished.

CUBANS EXPLODE TWO BOMBS.

Three Soldiers Killed and Twenty-one Wounded on the Nuevitas Railroad.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—On Jan. 15, about fifteen miles out of Nuevitas, on the Nuevitas Railroad, the insurgents exploded a dynamite bomb, destroying the rails for a distance of forty meters, demolishing an exploring engine and two iron-covered cars, killing a Sergeant and wounding sixteen volunteers of the Madrid battalion.

On the 17th they exploded another bomb, killing two soldiers and wounding five.

APPROVAL SHOWN IN CONGRESS.

Senators and Congressmen of All Parties Express Gratification.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senators and Members of Congress of all parties expressed their gratification at the action of the Government in sending the Maine to Havana, as follows:

Senator Frye—The action is eminently satisfactory to me.

Senator Gray—It is very proper to have a warship in Havana for the protection of American interests.

Senator Morgan—Germany has shown the United States the way by sending her warships to Havana, and is evidently badgering this Government in this matter.

Senator Foraker was particularly pleased to hear the news. He said he wished the Texas and the other vessels of the squadron would be ordered to follow the Maine.

Senator Cullom—I am glad to hear it. I hope the Maine will be followed by other vessels.

Senator Teller—I would like to see the harbor of Havana filled with American ships.

Senator Turpie—I am very glad of it. It is good news.

Senator Daniel—I am glad to hear it; it ought to have been done two years ago.

Representative Cummings of New York—The Maine ought to have been sent to Havana two years ago. It would have saved the life of many an American citizen, put a stop to the butcheries of Weyler, and forced Spain to troop in the ranks of civilization. But better late than never. The country has been awake for a long time. I am glad that its outcry has at last startled the Administration from its lethargy.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio—I construe this action to mean that there was apprehension of another outbreak at Havana and that it would be directed against our people. I cannot think the sending of the Maine is due to any strain between the United States and Spain, but rather to meet the anticipated emergency of an outbreak.

Chairman Boutelle of the House Committee on Naval Affairs—If the Maine has gone to Havana, it is an entirely natural movement. The sending of our ships to the ports of the world implies no offense.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee—In questions of a diplomatic character I will not express an opinion as to the expediency of a move, as it is to be presumed that the Executive authorities acted with a completeness of information not available to the general public. Moreover, it was of course to be presumed that any such step was dictated by what the Executive authority felt to be for the best interests of the country.

Representative Sulzer of New York—I do not know what this act on the part of the Republican Administration means. But I do know what Mr. McKinley ought to do at once, and that is to send to Havana the North Atlantic squadron, to maintain order, protect American citizens and property, and aid the Cubans in achieving their liberty, as France helped our Revolutionary fathers, in 1776.

There was gratification expressed among members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, especially by Messrs. Smith, Heatwole, and Pearson, three Republicans who had expressed some unrest at the non-action of the committee or the House in the matter of Cuba.

Mr. Smith said:

"It suits me in every way. My people are in favor of Cuban liberty."

Mr. Heatwole—I think it is eminently proper that a United States warship should be at Havana. I see no reason why it should not have been there before.

Mr. Pearson—That is right. I hope other ships will follow, so that no harm may come to American citizens.

CUBA IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Republican Substitute for the Belligerency Resolutions Adopted.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The resolutions offered last week by Messrs. Collins and Redington of New York, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to support a measure recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, came up for discussion in the Assembly this evening. Mr. Kelsey of Livingston offered the following substitute for both resolutions:

"Resolved, That the cause of Cuba from the beginning of the revolution has deserved and has received the sympathy of our people, whose earnest hopes are for its speedy triumph. As the representatives in the Legislature of the State of New York, we unite in denouncing the atrocities committed by Spanish troops upon the Cubans, and we appeal to our National Government for the exercise of its influence in behalf of peace by whatever means necessity may require at the earliest moment when its obligations other than those affecting Spain will permit the termination of the struggle.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded by the Clerk of the Assembly to the presiding officer of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress."

A long debate ensued, the Democrats declaring that the resolution offered by the Republican member from Livingston was indefinite and meaningless, while the Republicans argued that the Legislature had no right to go further in the direction of advising Congress what it ought to do.

Mr. Armstrong of Monroe said that popgun resolutions and gas would do little to free Cuba, but contributions from weekly salaries might, whereupon Mr. Chanler of New York declared that Democracy, as exemplified by the action of Tammany Hall in New York, had contributed $20,000 to the cause of Cuba, against $1,800 collected in the State Department at Washington.

The substitute offered by Mr. Kelsey was adopted: Yeas, 71; nays, 60.

IN THE CHICAGO WHEAT PIT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The last ten minutes of to-day's session in wheat were as lively as any equal period in the days of the Leiter excitement. Opening at a sharp advance, the market dawdled along until near the close, when the receipt of news that American warships had been ordered to Havana started every short in the pit for cover. There was no wheat for sale, and the price shot up rapidly.

The official closing price for May was 93½c., a cent and a half over Saturday's close, but before the crowd left the pit 94c. was bid. July closed at 84⅞@85c., an advance of ⅞c. Corn and oats were dull, but closed with a slight advance. Provisions were strong, and showed closing advances ranging from 5 to 10 cents.

SPAIN SEEKING RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Minister Woodford has cabled to the Department of State that the Government of Spain has consented to negotiate a commercial treaty with the United States, on the basis of reciprocity, with schedules for Cuba and the peninsula. The negotiations will be conducted in Washington, at a time yet to be agreed upon.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Cabinet will meet on Wednesday to discuss the proposed commercial treaty between the United States and Cuba.

United States Minister Woodford asserts that the American gunboat Helena is proceeding to Lisbon merely to relieve the American vessel now there.

Cuban Resolution from Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.,) presented a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Mississippi urging the United States Government to intervene in the Cuban war on behalf of the insurgents, "peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must." The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ANTI-PLATT MOVEMENT

Leaders Urge Continuance of the Work Here Without Regard to Primary Bills.

MR. BROOKFIELD'S VIEWS

He Says that Reformation in This County at Once Is Necessary—J. J. Belden and the State Organization.

William Brookfield, leader of the anti-Platt Republicans, said yesterday that the Committee of Fifty-three should go ahead with the execution of its plan of reorganization without present reference to the probability that a primary election law will be passed at Albany that will be satisfactory to Republicans as a party. Mr. Brookfield was asked:

"If a fair primary law be passed should the Committee of Fifty-three go on with its plans?"

"It will be time enough to discuss that feature of the situation when a primary law has been passed. While it is true that the Governor is in favor of a fair law, it may be that members of the Assembly and some of the Senators do not feel the same way. The Committee of Fifty-three ought to go on with the work of reorganization as vigorously and hastily as possible, and determine what its position shall be after a fair primary law has been placed on the statute books.

"So far as I am personally concerned, I haven't changed my mind about the necessity for a reorganization of the party in this county, because there has been no change in the machine, and if the present machine is the exponent of Republicanism, then is Republicanism detestable."

Committee's Work Necessary.

"The passage of a primary election law would not do away with the necessity for the reorganization of the Republican Party," said Chairman Kenyon of the Committee of Fifty-three yesterday. "The agitation for an honest and a fair law is commendable, and should be supported by all good citizens, but the law would not supersede the work of the committee. On the contrary, it would make the reorganization of the Republican Party locally all the more important and necessary. Our protest has not been so much against the manner of enrollment as against the methods of party management and the policy of those who have controlled the party organization.

"A leadership has resulted which has brought the party to disaster, the organization into contempt, and outraged the sense of decency of a majority of Republicans. To avert the storm that has come upon them the organization leaders have not unnaturally joined in the cry for a new primary election law, for that will help to divert attention from the local condition of affairs.

"If the best primary law that can be passed is passed, the movement of the Committee of Fifty-three will go right on. It was organized to do a certain work, that being to reorganize the Republican Party in the county of New York, and under such leadership and with such methods of control as will so commend themselves to all Republicans that they will follow it to the polls."

J. Bayard Backus, Chairman of the Enrollment Committee of the anti-Platt Republicans, said:

"The work of our committee is progressing rapidly. Of course, we are all interested in the passage of a fair and just primary law, but the passage of such an act would have no effect upon our work. Our work will not be accomplished until there is an organization in this county representing the sentiment of the large body of Republicans who believe that right is right, and that fraud must cease in the control of party machinery."

Mr. Belden's Position.

Mr. Kenyon made it plain that the local movement should not be confounded with the State movement. The two, he said, have nothing in common, so far as their respective spheres of action are concerned and the direct results each hopes to achieve. The State leaders who conferred at the Manhattan Hotel hoped, it was said, to induce Congressman James J. Belden to accept the leadership of a State anti-Platt movement. Mr. Belden refused. He said yesterday with regard to the matter:

"I have determined that it would be better for the success of the movement if some other and younger man take charge of it. I am in full sympathy with the movement, and will do all that I can to aid it. I know that the time is ripe for the success of an effort to purify the Republican Party and place it in the position it should occupy. All over the State there is dissatisfaction, and when the right man comes along the sentiment will be crystallized, and the result will be that present methods will be done away with.

"The party must be purified and reformed, or it must go through the disaster of defeat. I should hate to see the old Republican Party broken up, but it will come unless some radical changes are made in party management.

"I am glad that the idea of holding a State Convention has been given up, as it is too early to hold a convention, as no policy has been determined upon."

PLATT MEN BADLY BEATEN.

New Amsterdam Republican Club Still Indorses the Committee of 53.

The Platt men in the New Amsterdam Republican Club, in the Twenty-first District, were badly beaten last evening. At the previous meeting of the club a resolution was passed indorsing the Committee of Fifty-three's plan for the reorganization of the Republican Party in the city. This measure was denounced as "snap action" by the Platt men, and it was asserted that the resolution was passed after about thirty of them had gone. So it was decided to secure a reconsideration of the vote at a full meeting of the club.

There was a good attendance last evening, and immediately after the meeting was opened W. J. Conover moved to reconsider the resolution. A lively debate followed.

George C. Austin was in favor of reconsidering the resolution, not because he was an admirer of the machine, but he thought that the club had better wait for the passage of the primaries bill, which might cause the machine to go out of existence. James S. Lehmaier ridiculed the bill proposed by the organization, and said that it did not provide for the punishment of Inspectors and enrollment clerks for refusing to allow persons to enroll, and J. S. Barcus, after a long speech, asked the members just to imagine themselves Platt, Quigg, and Gruber going about with cloaks of virtue and trying to undo themselves and their machine.

The discussion grew warm, and when the motion was put to the vote a roll call was demanded. The motion was lost by a vote of 45 to 23, and the meeting was immediately adjourned.

Local Cuban Surmises.

Much interest was felt by Cubans who congregated at the Junta yesterday in the action of the Government in sending the second-class battleship Maine to Havana. The explanation of the Navy Department that the dispatch of the war vessel meant nothing but the assumption of an exchange of naval courtesies was not accepted by any one. That Germany had ordered two warships to Havana might, they thought, bear upon the case, but it was thought more probable that the disturbing news from the Cuban capital had led to the sending of the Maine to insure the safety of the American colony.

Inquests on Fires Not Fatal.

From The London News.

The peculiar custom of holding inquests on fires in the City of London, even where no life has been lost, dates back to a period when 4d. per day was the regulation fee of the juryman, and was probably equal in purchasing power to at least four times its present value. The custom, after having been pronounced by one of her Majesty's Judges to have fallen into desuetude, was revived and renewed by the Corporation in its London Inquests Fire act of 1888, and has been in frequent use since that date. These investigations and pronouncements are of considerable importance, especially to the insurance companies.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Judge McComas Nominated by a Caucus of Fifty-three Republicans—Five Votes Short.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 24.—The Maryland General Assembly in joint convention to-day took one ballot for United States Senator, which resulted as follows: McComas, 49; Gorman, 42; Shaw, 17; Findlay, 1; total, 109. Gen. Shryock drew out of the fight to-day and declared himself unequivocally for Judge McComas's election.

That the Democrats are ready and willing to take a hand in the contest and to aid the Baltimore "Eleven" in electing almost anybody but McComas is no longer susceptible of denial. Delegates Wirt and Wilkinson, the leaders of the Democrats in the House, declared as much to-day in speeches made in the joint convention, the former making a bitter attack upon Judge McComas for his part in the passage of the "Force bill" when in Congress, and declaring by implication that he would vote for a Republican, but not for one whose record upon that question was such as that of Judge McComas.

Fifty-three Republican members of the General Assembly met in caucus to-night to discuss the Senatorial situation. Louis E. McComas and J. C. Mullikin were placed in nomination; the roll call resulting in 46 votes for McComas and 7 for Mullikin. The nomination of McComas was made unanimous, after which the caucus adjourned. The Baltimore members of the majority refused to enter the caucus, and those present lacked five of the number necessary to elect.

No Choice in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 24.—After taking twenty ballots to-night, the Democratic caucus called to nominate a candidate for the United States Senate adjourned until to-morrow night. The caucus has taken 68 ballots, and is apparently as far from making a nomination as it was last Wednesday night, when it met for the first time.

The highest vote received by McMillin to-night was 37; Turley's highest vote was 31, and Taylor's 23.

The Republicans held a caucus to-night and voted for a candidate whom they will support in the vote to be taken in each branch of the General Assembly to-morrow. The vote was 18 for E. J. Sanford of Knoxville and 16 for G. N. Tillman of Nashville.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB'S OFF DAY.

Leaders Go to the Theatre and Callers Are Few.

The list of callers at the Democratic Club last night was a light one, for Richard Croker, with Mayor Van Wyck, Police Commissioner Sexton, John F. Carroll, Tax Commissioner Feitner, Jefferson M. Levy, and several other leaders left early to attend the theatre.

The propositions for membership were as follows:

Name.	Proposed by
Richard M. Jordan...	John B. Sexton.
John J. Leary.....	William Sulzer.
Miles O'Brien	John Fox.
John Keys	P. J. Murphy.
William Snow	John T. Nagle.
Gustave Dorval	James W. Boyle.
Albert Rothermel ...	J. Edward Jetter.
John H. McCarthy...	Richard Croker.
Charles J. Chapman..	Richard Croker.
Dr. T. Lindsey....	Richard Croker.
Calvin W. Hendrick..	Stevenson Towle.
P. A. Curtis.....	Robert A. Van Wyck.
Albert Goldstein	John F. Carroll.
C. S. Sternberger	Richard Croker.
William W. Penfield	Lawrence Delmour.
Robert Bruce	James W. Boyle.

Non-resident.	Residence.
Daniel W. Seeman...	.Greenville, N. J.
William T. Broadhead	.Kingston, N. Y.

HANNA BRIBERY CHARGES.

Witnesses Refuse to Testify Before the Investigating Committee.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Investigation of the Hanna bribery charges was continued here to-day. Several witnesses corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses as to the operations of Boyce and Hallenbeck, who are alleged to have been concerned in the attempt to buy the vote of Representative Otis.

Employes of the Union Trust and Savings Bank and Harry M. Daugherty, Chairman of the State Republican Central Committee, declined either to be sworn or to answer questions. Chairman Burke of the Legislative Investigating Committee announced that as soon as the committee was through with all the willing witnesses, proceedings would be taken to bring all of the unwilling ones before the bar of the Senate for punishment for contempt.

The committee hoped to secure evidence to-day from Mr. Daugherty and the bank employes that would connect Hallenbeck closely with Boyce in the financial transaction it is alleged Boyce had with Mr. Otis. The refusal of these witnesses to testify compels the committee to look elsewhere for the evidence.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FOR ALABAMA

Syndicate to Build a $1,000,000 Steel Plant Near Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 24.—The fact that Alabama iron was underselling the English product in its home market induced an English syndicate to send agents to Alabama last Spring to ascertain the extent of the State's mineral resources. These agents made a careful investigation. Acting on their report, which was very favorable, it is learned that this syndicate has definitely decided to build a million-dollar steel plant near Birmingham.

They have obtained options through local representatives on a large quantity of ore lands, and are now ready to locate the plant. The intention is to export the steel made here to the old country, and there make it up into finished articles of trade for the Continental market, besides furnishing local factories. The success of the Birmingham rolling steel plant is said to have been the determining point in inducing the venture of the English capitalists.

THE MONETARY CONVENTION.

Large Number of Delegates Already in Indianapolis—Work to Begin This Afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 24.—The general interest in the Monetary Convention, which meets in this city to-morrow, was shown by the large number of delegates who arrived to-day. By 6 o'clock this evening fully 100 delegates had registered at the headquarters in the Denison House, and nearly as many more came in upon the night trains.

The convention does not begin until 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the expectation is that the great majority of the delegates will arrive on the morning trains. The convention will assemble at the Grand Opera House and will be called to order by Chairman Hanna of the Executive Committee. Gov. Mount of Indiana will deliver a brief address of welcome, and Gov. Shaw of Iowa will be introduced as the permanent Chairman of the convention and will make an address. The various States will be called upon to submit the names of Vice Presidents and members of the Committee on Resolutions.

C. Stuart Patterson, a member of the Monetary Commission, will present its report in the evening. John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia will make a brief speech. There will be speeches Wednesday morning by ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild of New York and Representative Overstreet of Indiana. It is expected the Committee on Resolutions will be ready to report Wednesday afternoon.

There appears to be no doubt that the report of the Committee on Resolutions will indorse the plan of the commission for currency reform in its entirety.

SPANIARD TRIES TO DIE

Felipe L. Eguia Takes Paris Green in the Apartments of a Woman Friend.

HE SAW STARVATION AHEAD

Says that His Father Was a Spanish Minister—He Gives Evidence of an Unbalanced Mind—May Recover.

Felipe L. Eguia, a Spaniard, attempted to kill himself last night, after writing out a long account of his life, in which he said that he was starving and had no hope.

About 9 o'clock persons living in the house at 136 West Fifteenth Street heard groans in the room occupied by a Mrs. Gori, and on investigation found Eguia suffering from paris green poisoning. In his eagerness to make sure of his death he had taken too much of the stuff and was vomiting. This may save him. He was taken immediately to the New York Hospital, where it was said that he might recover.

Several papers were found on Eguia's person. One was a letter to the Coroner, in which he said he was starving, he could find nothing to do, and had no hope, and asked the "charitable world to look after the lovely creature" he leaves behind.

Another paper was a long statement, prepared with care, in which, however, all names had been erased. This paper gives an account of Eguia's life from youth up to the time of his determination to kill himself. It is entitled "Sad Memories," and the first sentence reads:

"I was born in 1849 in the City of Madrid, Spain, which knowingly is looked upon as the cradle of despotism and inquisition."

The account then relates that at eighteen Eguia got his Bachelor's degree, and shortly afterward went to Paris. There he started an anti-clerical paper. His father, who, he says, was the Minister of War of Spain, opposed this course as soon as he learned of it, and induced him to give up the paper and return to Spain. He was reconciled with his father, who then, the account says, tried to force him to marry the Duchess of ——. He rebelled, went to Africa, and fought in a Spaish campaign against the natives. Returning to his native land again, he joined in a revolt against the Government, and was condemned to be shot. The Duchess, although he had refused to marry her, interceded or intrigued, and saved his life.

Eguia then fled to Mexico. In that Catholic country he again espoused the anti-clerical cause, and again got into trouble. The account says he was poisoned and his mind and health wrecked. For "two years I was an abject imbecile. The greatest doctors tried to find out what poison had been given to me, but did not succeed. I know I was poisoned, because I was always spitting hair; and my mind is still rattled."

After this he got into a controversy with a Mexican, the narrative says; fought a duel, and killed his adversary. Then he came to this city. Here he did anything he could put his hands to—waited in hotels, was an insurance agent, and was employed by the Mosler Safe Company. He could not get along, and saw starvation ahead. The only regret he has at leaving this world, he says, is for the "woman I love and whom I have unwillingly injured."

At the house where he was found last night it was said that Eguia was a frequent caller on Mrs. Gori. The latter, it was said, is the widow of a Spanish merchant. She left the house yesterday at 11 A. M. and had not returned up to a late hour last night. Eguia called yesterday about 5 P. M., and, as usual, went up to Mrs. Gori's apartments. This was the last seen or heard of him until the family was startled last night by groans in Mrs. Gori's room.

A closer search among Eguia's papers brought to light a letter from Juan N. Navarro, Mexican Consul General, commending Eguia as an honest, intelligent, and industrious man." This letter was dated Jan. 11, 1898.

STARVATION OR ARREST.

A Woman Steals Openly in a Sixth Avenue Store and Tells Her Captors Why She Did It.

Several customers in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store late yesterday afternoon observed a plainly dressed woman about thirty-two years old, who was going about the counters openly taking various articles which she thrust into her pockets or beneath her cloak. The woman's thefts were committed so openly that several persons warned her that she would surely be arrested.

"That's what I want," she replied, and a few minutes later attracted the attention of Mary Quigg, one of the detectives connected with the store, who attempted to arrest her. The woman resisted fiercely, however, until a policeman was finally called in, with whom she went to the West Thirtieth Street Station. In search of her clothing revealed a carving set, three pieces of lace, three shirt waists, a silk vest, a piece of velvet, and several small articles.

At the station house the woman, who appeared not in the least perturbed, refused absolutely to give her name or address, or to tell anything whatever about herself. She calmly told the police that she had deliberately planned to get arrested. She said that imprisonment or starving in the street had been the two alternatives to be faced, and she had chosen the former.

When pressed to give her name, she finally said: "Ah, put it down as Lizzie Flood. That's not my name, but will answer your purpose."

The woman was pretty, and gave every indication of intelligence and refinement.

FIRE IN A BROADWAY HOTEL.

Little Damage, but Great Excitement—Five Servants Faint.

Fire started last night in the New York Hotel, 663 Broadway, and immediately adjoining the larger Broadway Central Hotel, and for a time there was great excitment in that part of Broadway.

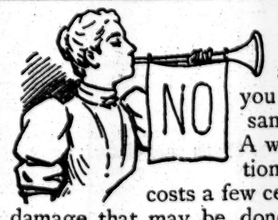
Thomas McGowan, a bartender, discovered the fire about 11 P. M. in the front part of the basement. He called Policeman Binn of the Mercer Street Station, and the latter called the engines. Seventy-five guests were registered, but only fifteen were in the hotel at the time. Of this number, three were women. A porter warned the guests to get ready to flee in case the fire was dangerous, and all hurriedly dressed.

Seven servant girls occupy small rooms on the top floor, and when they heard the porter crying "fire," they grew wildly excited. Five of them fainted. The remaining two dashed several pitchers of water in their faces, and they soon revived. By this time the firemen were on the scene and had the flames under control. The damage is estimated at $300.

Drinking on the Way to Church.

From The London News.

At a meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, held last evening at the rooms of the Medical Society of London, an address was delivered by Dr. William L. Brown, who incidentally alluded to his experience of the Sunday Closing acts. Mentioning one district in Ayrshire, Dr. Brown said he had sometimes seen as many as sixty churchgoers, who had traveled four miles, sitting in one room of a public house drinking together on Sunday, and waiting for the church bells to ring at service time.



Say "No"

and stick to it, if a grocer urges you to take something "that's the same as" or "as good as" Pearline. A washing-powder sold by "substitution" is open to suspicion. Even if it costs a few cents less, will that pay you for the damage that may be done? If any one thing has been proved about Pearline, it's the fact that it is absolutely harmless. Isn't that enough to make you insist on Pearline. 568

Millions NOW USE Pearline

ALABAMA COAL LANDS BOUGHT.

Robert Stevens and Others to Work 5,000 Acres Near Hanceville.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 24.—Robert Stevens and his associates have purchased a tract of five thousand acres of coal land near Hanceville, Blount County, and will extensively develop it. To-day a corps of engineers commenced the survey of a twelve-mile spur track from the main line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Hanceville to the properties to be developed.

The vein is four and a half feet thick, and the coal is of the best domestic kind. The company to be formed is said to be backed by ample capital, and is one of the many aggregations which are making the traffic in Alabama mineral lands the liveliest it has been in several years.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Gen. Robert Gilmor, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica, and H. A. Brady, Albany.

HOLLAND—J. Cambon, French Ambassador, Washington, and George B. Sloan, Jr., Oswego.

GILSEY—Pliny Jewell, Hartford.

GRAND—Major J. A. Powell, Washington.

MURRAY HILL—Hudson Maxim, London.

WALDORF—George H. Barbour, Detroit; J. M. Studebaker, South Bend, Ind.; Thomas C. Search, Philadelphia; Randall Morgan, Philadelphia; F. W. Roebling, Trenton, and Seymour Van Santvoord, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Benson, carpets, upholstery goods, and furniture; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Amberg, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Amberg, furnishing goods; Glisey House.

Alshuler & Soldin, Racine, Wis.; D. D. Alshuler, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Brown Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; B. Brown, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods, &c.; 108 Worth Street.

Richardson-Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. L. Hammer, notions, white goods, laces, and millinery, 51 Leonard Street; Gerlach Hotel.

Blackstone, N. B., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, notions and furnishing goods, 55 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bloch, A., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bloch, woolens, 96 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; G. B. Dowell, millinery; Hoffman House.

Barlow, The, & Henderson Company, Huntingdon, West Va.; C. L. Barlow, notions and fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; A. L. McKittrick, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Beiermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Beiermeister, Jr., collars and cuffs; 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bacharach, Kahn & Co., Faribault, Minn.; J. Bacharach, clothing; L. Sachs, clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Connell, M. J., Co., Butte City, Mont.; F. P. Bacon, cloaks and furs; Stuart House.

Claflin, Young & Stanley, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Young, underwear and hosiery; 52 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Callender, McAuslin & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguison, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Woodward, boys' clothing; F. A. Simpson, ladies' suitings; D. Pease, flannels; C. A. Mengle, dress goods; E. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; W. B. Kennedy, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Denholm, The, & McKay Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. J. Duggan, house-furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. J. Wilson, trimmings; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. Kelly, dry goods, &c.; S. D. Bausher, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Epstein, L., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; I. Epstein, notions; 370 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Erwin, D. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. P. Goebel, cloths, dress goods, cloaks, shawls; linens, white goods, prints, and ginghams; 56 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Ely, The, Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Scoble, woolens and flannels; H. C. Simmonds, silks and velvets; 258 Church Street; Stuart House.

Frear, William H., Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. Frear, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. Frank, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Birkett, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 104 Worth Street.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. F. Marks, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, knit underwear; 115 Worth Street; Westminster Hotel.

Fischer Brothers, Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, cloaks, furs, and laces, ribbons,

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Mr. Simpson's Discussion of the New England Strike Starts a Lively Debate in the House.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY QUOTED

The Kansan Says He Spoke in Favor of a Restriction of Immigration, but Mr. Grosvenor Denies It—Populist Rule in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—After the House to-day had consumed two hours in the consideration of District of Columbia business, it went into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. Speaking to a pro forma amendment, Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) commented on an interview with the President relative to the strike in the cotton mills of New England, wherein the President was quoted as deprecating the condition of labor and as favoring a restriction of immigration. Mr. Simpson spoke of the report of the Agricultural Department experts on the condition of the residents of the slums of New York, in which he said the experts alleged that their poverty was due to extravagance. The experts, he said, stated that these people sometimes bought beefsteak when they could get twice as much nutriment out of bananas. The upshot of Mr. Simpson's comment was that there should be economy in Governmental affairs.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) replied in some good-natured remarks, in which he twitted Mr. Simpson on having ceased to wail of miseries of bleeding Kansas and was now looking for misery elsewhere.

"We have Populist rule in Kansas now, and there is no longer any misery out there," interrupted Mr. Simpson.

"Isn't Populist rule misery enough?" exclaimed Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa.)

Continuing, Mr. Dingley said he also believed in economy, but he thought it strange that on every proposition to increase expenditures the gentleman from Kansas (Simpson) had voted in the affirmative.

"That is not true," interposed Mr. Simpson.

"I leave that to the members of the House who have seen him filing through the tellers," responded Mr. Dingley, who concluded by saying he hoped members would follow the words, not the example, of Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,) commenting on Mr. Simpson's statement about the reappearance of prosperity in Kansas owing to Populistic rule, said that in one year of Republican rule in this country the farmers of Kansas had paid off $50,000,000 of mortgages, while under Populistic rule in Kansas every State institution was suffering for lack of funds, and for the first time in years State warrants were being stamped "Not good for lack of funds." The people of Kansas, he said, were proud of the Republican Party.

Mr. Simpson, in reply, said that when the Populists retired from power three years ago they left $500,000 in the State Treasury. When they resumed last year the Treasury was bankrupt.

The controversy attracted more and more attention as it proceeded; gradually others were drawn into it. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) took exception to Mr. Simpson's quotation from the alleged interview with the President on the immigration question. The alleged interview, he said, purported to be what Mr. McKinley had said in private conversation. While he did not pretend to speak by authority, he said he did not believe the President had given utterance to some of the alleged expressions. Quoting the sentence which made the President say he would use his personal influence with members of the House to scure the passage of the Immigration bill, he asked if there was any member on the floor who believed the President had said any such thing. "No," "No," came in chorus from the Republican side.

After completing seven pages of the bill the House adjourned.

PENSION BILL IN SENATE.

In a Speech Concerning It, Mr. Gorman Accuses Republicans of Trying to Create a "Fictitious Balance."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day, in accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) called up the Pension Appropriation bill.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) secured the adoption of an amendment providing that hereafter no pension shall be paid upon power of attorney from pensioners residing in foreign countries.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) briefly addressed the Senate. He said the bill did not carry by eight or ten million dollars the sum necessary for the pensions for 1899. He charged that the bill was framed to meet the deficit in revenues which, he said, was anticipated by the Administration.

"It is simply one of several efforts," he declared, "to create a fictitious balance in the Treasury."

"Have you any fear," Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) inquired, "we shall have to borrow as much money as you did?"

"The point I make," replied Mr. Gorman, "is that you are not levying enough taxes to pay the expenses of the Government. Of course, the money paid into the Treasury on account of the Pacific Railroad sale has built up the balance. Had it not been for that we should have been in a serious condition."

"How much more did we get for the Pacific Railroad than you agreed to take for it?" persisted Mr. Mason.

"That is a question," replied Mr. Gorman, "that is yet to be determined. Whether your policy in that regard is wise or otherwise remains to be seen."

Mr. Gorman concluded with the statement that it had been predetermined Congress should adjourn with slim appropriations and no legislation whatever.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) called attention to Mr. Gorman's statement concerning the evident efforts to hold down appropriations, and declared it to be a reflection on the Committee on Appropriations.

"So far as I am concerned," said Mr. Platt, "I am satisfied that there will be no difficulty in the Government revenues in 1899, and I think a study of the receipts from month to month under the present law will fully justify my belief."

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, declared that such purpose as had been attributed by the Senator from Maryland (Gorman) to the Committee on Appropriations was news to him.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nev.,) said there could be no deficit in the Treasury, as there was now in the vaults a great surplus of $241,000,000, which he thought ought to be put into circulation, in accordance with law.

Mr. Gorman replied to Mr. Platt and Mr. Allison, reading at length from the statement of Commissioner of Pensions Evans before the House Committee on Appropriations. He disclaimed any desire to reflect upon the Committee on Appropriations, as he was satisfied the reduction in the estimates was made by the heads of departments and not by the committee.

"There is, however," concluded Mr. Gorman, "an evident determination on the part of the Administration to keep the appropriations within possible revenues in order that a fictitious balance may be shown."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered an amendment to the bill providing that hereafter no pension of less than $8 a month shall be granted, and that all pensions less than $8 a month now being paid be raised to that amount.

Mr. Perkins made the point against the amendment that it was new legislation.

Without reaching any conclusion as to the point of order, the Senate at 5:50 P. M., on motion of Mr. Gorman, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE TELLER RESOLUTION.

Speech in Favor of It by Senator Turpie of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) spoke in favor of the Teller resolution, which declares that Government bonds should be payable in silver as well as gold.

"I shall vote for the resolution willingly," he said. "I think its introduction timely and opportune, especially when we are confronted by a measure which contemplates an increase of the public debt by $300,000,000 or $400,000,000. It is indeed proper that we should repeat the declaration that all Government obligations are payable in coin—not in gold.

"If we abandon silver and agree to pay all of our obligations in gold, we should simply clinch the hold of the debt syndicate upon the country. If, however, we maintain a bimetallic standard and enforce that position by opening our mints to the free coinage of silver, the syndicate of National debt would become as strong friends of silver as is my friend from Colorado, the author of this resolution, for they would naturally see to it that they would not lose anything on their holdings of Government obligations."

Mr. Turpie said he had a profound conviction that silver finally would be restored to its proper position, not by international agreement, but by the honest individual action of the various countries of the world.

Financial Bill from Mr. Elkins.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) to-day introduced a financial bill. It restricts the denominations of greenbacks and Treasury notes to bills of $5 and upward, provides that National banks may issue currency up to the par value of bonds deposited, reduces the tax on circulation to one-half of 1 per cent., and allows National banks to be established with $25,000 capital in towns of 3,000 population.

Mr. Money Takes His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Mr. Walthall (Dem., Miss.,) presented in the Senate today the credentials of H. D. S. Money as Senator from Mississippi to succeed the late Senator George, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Money, who has been sitting as Senator under appointment from the Governor of Mississippi.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Charles H. Duell for Commissioner of Patents and George E. Roberts for Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Commissioner of Patents—CHARLES H. DUELL of New York.

Director of the Mint—GEORGE E. ROBERTS of Iowa.

Postmasters—Frederick L. Gaylord, Ansonia, Conn.; Charles Storrshall, Wallingford, Conn.

Charles H. Duell.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 24.—Charles H. Duell of Syracuse, who was nominated to-day for Commissioner of Patents, was born in Cortland in 1850. His father, R. Holland Duell, was for four terms a Representative in Congress and was appointed by President Grant in 1875 Commissioner of Pensions. Charles H. Duell practiced law in New York from 1872 until 1880, when he came to Syracuse. In 1878 and 1880 he represented the Thirteenth Assembly District of New York in the Assembly.

George E. Roberts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The nomination of George E. Roberts of Fort Dodge, Iowa, for Director of the Mint is construed as a recognition by the President of Republican sentiment in Iowa on the financial question. Mr. Roberts is a newspaper man and an orator of considerable reputation, and has been a prominent advocate in his State of the financial principles enunciated in the St. Louis platform. Mr. Roberts is nominated to succeed R. E. Preston, whose resignation as Director of the Mint was received by the President to-day. Mr. Preston has been connected with the Treasury Department for more than forty-two years. During the last four years he has been Director of the Mint.

Favorable Report on Griggs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary has reported favorably the nomination of Gov. Griggs of New Jersey to be Attorney General.

TRENTON, Jan. 24.—Gov. Griggs will not resign until next week. The transfer of the executive office from Gov. Griggs to Acting Gov. Voorhees will be made without ceremony.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day, as follows:

New Jersey—Port Republic, David B. Ashley; South Plainfield, William H. Manning.
New York—Otterlake, J. H. Wilcox; Riches Corners, Ward W. Manly; Wells, Allen S. Hosley.

Improved Order B'nai B'rith.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—At the closing session to-day of the eleventh annual convention of the Improved Order B'nai B'rith officers were elected as follows: Ralph Sachs of Baltimore, Supreme President; Sol Schloss of Baltimore, First Supreme Vice President; Simon Spandau of New York, Second Supreme Vice President; Leopold Braun, the incumbent, Supreme Secretary; Kauffman Katz, the incumbent, Supreme Treasurer. The report of the Financial Committee showed that the financial condition of the lodges was excellent, and that of the order itself in a very flourishing condition.

It was decided to create the office of Supreme Organizer, to be filled by the Executive Committee.

New Postal Sub-Station.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A new sub-station of the New York Post Office has been ordered by Postmaster General Gary, to be established Feb. 1 at St. John's Avenue and Dawson Street, to be known as Sub-Station No. 101. It will have facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business and the sale of postage supplies.

GEN. FITZGERALD SURPRISED.

Capt. Wendel's Battery Takes His House by Storm and Presents Him with a Set of Resolutions.

One of the pleasantest affairs connected with the closing of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald's career as commander of the First Brigade of the National Guard of this city was the surprise which he received last night at the hands of the First Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel. The men gathered in the armory, and shortly after 8 o'clock marched over to the General's home, at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The battery paraded dismounted in full dress uniform.

Some of the family had been informed of the intended raid, and Gen. Fitzgerald was persuaded to remain in. He was calmly enjoying his cigar after dinner, when strains of "Hail to the Chief" were heard out of doors. He was induced to go out to see what it was all about. As he appeared in the doorway the band gave him three ruffles, the salute for a Brigadier. Then Capt. Wendel and his officers pounced upon him, and the Captain produced an ominous-looking roll of paper from his pocket. The General invited the company in, and the visitors lined up in the hall and the spacious parlors while Capt. Wendel read these resolutions:

Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald:

We, the officers and members of the First Battery, National Guard of New York, desire to express our regret at your decision to withdraw from the position which you have filled so long and efficiently. As lesser members of the one great family which we call our National Guard, it has been our pleasure to follow the instruction and profit by the counsel which have come from you as our head and superior. The kindly feeling and respect we have had for you in the past will still remain, notwithstanding your separation from us officially. We hope that you will accept these words as evidence of our sincere regard and appreciation, and of our best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

LOUIS WENDEL, Captain.
T. F. SCHMIDT, First Lieutenant.
ALFRED W. DINGLEMAN, Second Lieutenant.
FRED L. FUCHS, Assistant Surgeon.

Gen. Fitzgerald was much moved by these expressions or regard, and made a speech of appreciation, in which he felicitated the battery upon the consistent work it had done in furthering the cause of the artillerymen in the State service. The General then shook hands with his impromptu guests, after which refreshments were served.

The First Brigade Resignations.

Col. William Seward of the Ninth Regiment—who at present commands the First Brigade—forwarded to Albany last night the resignations of Judge Advocate Henry S. Van Duzer and Inspector Auguste P. Montant of Gen. Fitzgerald's staff. The other resignations the Colonel will hold for the present. He also stated he would make no appointments.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY

Intimation that the Commission Has Sought to Interfere with the Testimony.

STATEMENT BY E. D. BAILEY

The Assistant Chief Examiner Says His Powers Were Curtailed After His Former Evidence Before the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A bombshell was sprung at to-day's session of the Senate Civil Service Investigating Committee when E. D. Bailey, Assistant Chief Examiner of the Civil Service Commission and a leading witness, intimated that the commission had sought to interfere with his testimony. Senator Pritchard, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, said that the object of the investigation was not to break down the civil service law or to establish the spoils system, but to ascertain facts, and that the committee did not intend to permit its witnesses to be intimidated by the Civil Service Commission or anybody else.

When Mr. Bailey was called to the stand Chairman Pritchard read a letter which, he said, he had received from Mr. Bailey, saying that he was "under unpleasant suspicion" by reason of being summoned, and asking why he had been singled out from the commission. Senator Pritchard told the witness, who hesitated in giving testimony in regard to the subject referred to in the letter, that he must state all that had occurred. "If any one has interfered with you," he said, "it is due the committee to tell everything."

"The first thing that revealed the fact that I might be suspected of knowing more about examinations than I actually know," Mr. Bailey then said, "was when Mr. Procter called me to his office a little after the first testimony I gave. He said he had no desire to influence my testimony in any way, but that the Chairman of the committee had not summoned any one friendly to the commission, and asked me to tell him what I was to say, so he could be prepared to answer."

The witness insisted that he did not believe Mr. Procter intended to intimidate him. A little later Mr. Bailey said he was searching the records for data as to Albert Baker, who has figured in the investigation, when Chief Examiner Serven asked him by what authority he was divulging the records of the commission, and advised him to ask the commission for a statement. He continued, however, to make pencil memoranda. These he had submitted to Mr. Procter, who had expressed no dissent, but again it was suggested to him he had better obtain the information officially. Then he submitted the memoranda to the investigating committee, Mr. Proctor meantime saying he had no suggestion to make.

Later Chief Examiner Serven told him that he (Serven) had conferred with the commission; that the latter were not pleased with what Mr. Bailey had said and that Mr. Serven regarded Mr. Bailey's testimony as a criticism of the Administration rather than a suggestion for the amendment of the law. Mr. Serven had stamped Mr. Bailey's testimony as "fire in the rear," and the commission had instructed Chief Examiner Serven that Mr. Bailey, his chief clerk, was not hereafter to sign any recommendations to the commission, as had been his custom. That had curtailed the witness's duties and powers.

Chairman Procter of the Civil Service Commission cross-examined Mr. Bailey and sought to show that the latter had been a "mischiefmaker."

"Did you not," he asked, "communicate with a United States Senator last March relating to the administration of the civil service?"

"I have communicated," was the reply, "with a number of Senators and others, but cannot say as to last March."

"About that time you applied to the President for the Chief Examinership?"

"No."

"Then your friends did?"

"Not that I know of, or with my authority."

Mr. Procter then took the stand and made a lengthy statement. He characterized Mr. Bailey's views as valueless, and was continuing on this line when the committee checked him and advised him to keep his testimony within proper bounds. Mr. Procter then went on to take up in detail criticisms of the administration of the commission, and submitted statements from heads of divisions to sustain his position.

The investigation will be resumed next Wednesday, when it is understood that Mr. Procter, Mr. Bailey, and others will be examined.

HUSBAND ASKS $50,000 DAMAGES.

H. N. Curtis Accused of Alienating Mrs. Moorehouse's Affections.

Herbert N. Curtis, a wealthy young man, said to hail from Waterbury, Conn., was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Walgering yesterday on an order issued by Justice Hirschberg of the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie in connection with a suit to recover $50,000 damages, brought against him by Joseph J. Moorehouse of Poughkeepsie, who alleges that Curtis alienated the affections of his wife. The prisoner was released in $2,500 cash bail.

In his complaint, Moorehouse alleges that he and his wife, Minnie, were married on June 28, 1883; that on Feb. 26, 1896, Curtis induced his wife to run away with him; that when Mrs. Moorehouse left she took $5,000 in money and personal effects belonging to her husband, and that the couple came to New York, where they lived at the St. John and Pocantico Flats as man and wife.

Mrs. Pollock Gets $1,128,626.

Former Judge Henry E. Howland, as referee, yesterday filed in the office of the County Clerk his report passing upon the accounts of John J. Wysong and J. Frederic Kernochan, Trustees of the trust estate created for the benefit of Mrs. Louise M. Pollock, under the will of her father, John R. Marshall, who died in 1881, leaving a large estate. Mr. Marshall had three daughters, Marie M. Marshall, Martha M. Wysong, and Mrs. Pollock. His will provided that after the death of his widow his daughters were each to receive a life interest in his estate for twelve years, and the principal was then to be equally divided between them. The term of twelve years having expired, Mrs. Pollock asked that her share in her father's estate be settled. Referee Howland says that Mrs. Pollock is entitled to $1,128,626.

Festival of St. John Chrysostom.

The festival of St. John Chrysostom will be held on Thursday next at the Chapel of Chrysostom, Trinity Parish, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The entire day will be taken up with the celebration, beginning with Holy Communion at 6 A. M. At the high celebration at 11 A. M., the vicar will deliver an address, and the evening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas McK. Brown, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. Besides the regular choir, singers from Grace Church will assist at the services.

Dinner to the French Ambassador.

M. Jules Cambon, the newly arrived French Ambassador to the United States, was entertained at dinner last night at Delmonico's by the French Chamber of Commerce of New York. Henry E. Gourd, President of the Chamber, presided, and among others present were Consul General Edward Bruwaert, Charles Renauld, Eugene Thiebault, Secretary of the embassy; Capt. Poirot of La Champagne, Theobald Chartran, Henry Maillard, Jr., J. C. Charpentier, Frederic de Reiset, S. A. Lurienne, Xavier Boyard, Joseph Guinet, Prof. Adolphe Cohn, Fernand Allard, Prof. Eugene Aubert, Eugene Glaenzer, Georges Durand-Ruel, and the Rev. Father Alguesperse.

Union Pacific Incorporation.

DENVER, Jan. 24.—With its capital stock placed at $136,000,000, it cost the reorganized Union Pacific Railway $20,402.50 to incorporate under the laws of Colorado. The fee is the largest ever received at the Secretary of State's office.

Union Pacific's Local Office.

The local office for the Union Pacific Railway Company will, as arranged by President Horace G. Burt and other officials, be at 120 Broadway. It will be opened early in February.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

RUSH TO THE YUKON BEGUN.

Steamers Sail from Portland and Seattle with Many Passengers.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 24.—The steamer Oregon sailed for Alaska last night with 450 passengers and 1,250 tons of general merchandise and baggage. Fifty head of live stock formed part of the cargo. All day long thousands of people swarmed about the steamer's dock, and so great was the crush that ten policemen were detailed to handle the crowd. No less than 300 people who applied for passage were refused, and hundreds of tons of freight are lying on the docks awaiting transportation to the gold fields.

The rush to the Yukon has begun earlier than was anticipated by the transportation companies, and every steamer that leaves is compelled to refuse both passengers and freight. The demand for lumber in Alaska is enormous, but steamships refuse to carry it, preferring to take less bulky freight, leaving the lumber for sailing vessels.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 24.—The steamer Noyo sailed for Alaska to-day, carrying 180 passengers and 175 tons of freight. Among the passengers are twenty-five women.

RATES TO DAWSON CITY.

American Roads Handicapped by the Inter-State Commerce Law.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Eastern and Western roads will take up the question of rates to Alaska this week, and an effort will be made to agree on through tariffs to Dawson City. To-morrow the roads of the Western Passenger Association will meet and discuss the advisability of asking the Inter-State Commerce Commission to suspend such parts of the law as will enable them to meet the low rates to be made by the Canadian Pacific, without subjecting themselves to the penalty of violating the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law. On the day following the roads of the Central Passenger Association will meet for the same purpose, and on Wednesday a joint meeting of Eastern and Western roads will be held.

There is no doubt that the Western roads will ask the suspension of the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce law. As matters now stand, the roads of this country are not able to meet the competition of the Canadian Pacific without demoralizing their local rates. The Canadian Pacific insists upon the enforcement of its differentials on Alaska business, notwithstanding the fact that it has as good a line for the business as anybody else. The Western roads will, after everything else has been tried, meet whatever rates the Canadian Pacific may establish. It is likely that the roads of the Central Passenger Association will act in the same manner as the Western lines.

HACKENSACK MEN DELAYED.

Arthur M. Davis, Leader of an Alaska Party, Missing.

HACKENSACK, Jan. 24.—The young men of this village who were to have started for Alaska to-day to take positions under Arthur M. Davis of Hackensack did not do so. Mr. Davis was freight claim agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad in New York, but threw up the position to become manager of the Northern Pacific Trading and Transportation Company of San Francisco. The principal reason why his assistants did not start was the absence of Mr. Davis. He left his home last Monday, and has not yet returned. Mrs. Davis says she does not know where her husband has gone, but the young men say he is detained in Baltimore on business. They now expect to leave Feb. 1.

Mrs. Davis said to-night that she feared her husband had met with foul play. She thought he was either in Philadelphia or Baltimore. He had a check for $2,000 and some smaller checks when he left home.

Klondikers from Connecticut.

SOUTH MANCHESTER, Conn., Jan. 24.—South Manchester's Klondikers, numbering thirteen, left this morning for Alaska, whence they will proceed to the gold regions. At Stamford this afternoon they were joined by fifty-seven others from Stamford, the Norwalks, and surrounding towns.

LAWS PROTECTING CHILDREN.

Police in All the Boroughs Ordered to Enforce Them Rigorously.

Chief McCullagh yesterday sent out a general order to the police in all the boroughs with reference to the laws relating to the societies for the prevention of cruelty to children. The police are ordered to be particularly watchful and diligent with regard to laws affecting children, and where a violation occurs to promptly arrest the offender, then to notify the proper society of the fact of such an arrest, as follows:

If the violation occurs in the Boroughs of Manhattan or the Bronx, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 297 Fourth Avenue, (corner of East Twenty-third Street,) Borough of Manhattan; in the Borough of Brooklyn or Queens, the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 105 Schermerhorn Street, Borough of Brooklyn; in the Borough of Richmond, the Richmond County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New Brighton, Borough of Richmond.

CATTLE FROM TEXAS BY WATER.

First Consignment Brought to This Port by the Steamship Menemsha.

The Lone Star Line steamship Menemsha, which arrived yesterday, eight days out from Galveston, brought 272 head of cattle. This is said to be the first cargo of cattle brought from Texas to New York by water, and it is understood to be only the beginning of a regular trade. The cattle are consigned to the Eastmans Company. The cost of the shipment is much less than by rail.

The Lone Star Line is the new service begun last year by T. Hogan & Sons, and which became involved at once in a freight war with the Morgan and Mallory Lines. The shipment was in the nature of an experiment, but is said to have been highly satisfactory. In view of this success T. Hogan & Sons say that they will put another vessel into the service at once.

Don't Travel—Telephone
24,500
Telephones in actual use in the Borough of Manhattan.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
CONTRACT OFFICES
18 Cortlandt, 15 Dey, 952 Broadway, 115 W. 38th

Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARIES.

The Parent Association and Twenty-third Street Branch Observe Their 45th and 10th Years.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York and the tenth anniversary of the Twenty-third Street Branch were observed together at Association Hall last evening. The hall was filled with members and their friends. Cleveland H. Dodge presided, and among those who sat with him on the stage were the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the Rev. Charles R. Thompson, William Fellowes Morgan, John G. Floyd, Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, C. C. Cuyler, John S. Bussing, James Talcott, Francis Schell, Banyer Clarkson, Dr. William G. Le Boutillier, Richard C. Morse, Alfred E. Marling, Theophilus A. Brouwer, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Gardner, James M. Horton, Robert Goeller, Elias J. Herrick, and Edwin J. Gillies.

The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet read from the Scriptures and the Rev. Mr. Thompson offered prayer, after which William J. Schieffelin read the report of the Treasurer of the branch. This report showed a deficit of $315.37, which, it was announced later, had been made good by some one in the audience. The report of the Treasurer of the association showed a small balance.

Cleveland H. Dodge, in the absence of the General Secretary, R. R. McBurney, presented the President's report. Mr. Dodge alluded to Mr. McBurney's absence, and said he had broken down from hard work and been compelled to go away for rest. The report stated that work in all the departments of the association last year had made decided progress. The gymnasiums are all in charge of scientific physical directors; the boathouse has been removed from that great open sewer, the Harlem, and is now on the Sound; the athletic grounds were abandoned because streets were cut through them, but land can be obtained near the boathouse if only the money can be raised for its purchase; the social life has never been pleasanter; the educational work has never been more thorough, although the number of students has decreased somewhat, and the religious life has been sound, strong, and pure.

Mr. Dodge stated that the branch building has grown antiquated, and that to have something in reserve the branch had bought a lot at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. It is not proposed to build there at once, but only when the Twenty-third Street property is sold at a proper price. The report states that to meet the expenses of the association and the proportion of the expenses of the branches for which the Board of Directors is responsible, the sum of $29,000 will be required in gifts from friends in 1898.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler said that he with "the heroic Howard Crosby" had helped to rock the cradle of the association, and spoke of its wonderful growth, until now it beats the parent association in London two to one in its buildings and its work. He exhorted the young men to keep always to the fore the great, sublime purpose for which the association was formed, the saving of souls.

Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University followed Dr. Cuyler.

A LECTURE ON HOUSEKEEPING.

Miss Bedford Tells of the Advantages of Turkish Trousers.

Miss Cornelia C. Bedford yesterday addressed the meeting of the Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Institute.

Miss Bedford began by an allusion to the bloomer costume as an adjunct to housekeeping, and told of a friend of hers in the country who looked very sweet in a dress of Turkish trousers and other Orientalisms. Then she branched off and advocated short skirts for women.

"I am not advising you to wear bloomers," continued Miss Bedford, "but don't wear long skirts. They take up the dust and they tire you. Don't wear anything in the kitchen that will not wash. We have all met in the cars the woman who, as she enters and shakes out her skirts, proclaims as plainly as if she had made the announcement to the passengers that she has been frying crullers.

"Have a gown of cheviot or some cotton goods. Heavy white butcher's linen, such as head nurses in hospitals wear, is satisfactory if one wishes to wear white.

"A cap protects the hair and scalp, and two or three should be kept around ready for use."

Miss Bedford afterward gave a practical talk on housekeeping, and told the women present how to obtain the best results from their labors.

CHILE IN A QUIETER STATE.

President Errazuriz Says There Is No Danger of War with Argentina.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 24.—The war fever is subsiding. President Errazuriz, in reply to a deputation that waited upon him to-day, said there was no ground for alarm, as the treaties were being respected and the representatives of Chile and Argentina were meeting with no obstacles in the execution of the protocols.

Fifteen thousand persons were present yesterday at Santiago at a meeting called to express loyalty to the Government.

The Princeton Inn Case.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 24.—The Presbytery of New Brunswick will meet at the Second Presbyterian Church in Trenton tomorrow. It may review the Princeton Inn case with reference to Prof. Rockwood, an Elder who signed the petition for a license with Dr. Shields.

Fatal Explosion in a Roundhouse.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—By the explosion of a locomotive boiler in a roundhouse here to-day three men were killed and two others were injured seriously. The building and three engines were wrecked.

Preferment for a Woman Doctor.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Eleanor McAllister of Newburg has been appointed as woman physician in the Manhattan State Hospital at a salary of $1,000 per year.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:15	Sun sets...5:10	Moon sets...9:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:46	Gov. Isl'd..10:07	H. Gate...11:56
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:18	Gov. Isl'd..10:45	H. Gate...12:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Dalecarlia, Pernambuco and Santos	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados and Demerara	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lisbonense, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Schleswig, Inagua, Port de Paix, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Victoria, London	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Norge, Norway	.....	8:00 A. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Olbers, Pernambuco, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Havana	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

Auguste Victoria, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cherokee, St. Domingo and Turks Island	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Concho, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Highland Prince, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kitty, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 28, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 30 at 1 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.)

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 25.

Alene, Port Limon, Jan. 18.
Cambrian, London, Jan. 9.
Concho, Havana, Jan. 20.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 20.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 15.
Etona, St. Lucia, Jan. 17.
Fallodon Hall, Gibraltar, Jan. 9.
Fortuna, Rotterdam, Jan. 5.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 15.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 19.
Lovstakken, Antwerp, Dec. 25.
Manitoba, London, Jan. 13.
Newstead, Hull, Jan. 4.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Stalheim, London, Dec. 26.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.

Boston City, Swansea, Jan. 19.
Caracas, La Guayra, Jan. 20.
Castello, London, Jan. 14.
Ems, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
Gate City, Savannah, Jan. 23.
Kitty, Santa Martha, Jan. 19.
Seguranca, Havana, Jan. 22.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Jan. 24.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
Connemaugh, Hamburg, Jan. 13.
Edam, Amsterdam, Jan. 16.
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 22.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 19.
Pisa, Havre, Jan. 12.
Prins Fred. Hendrik, Port au Prince, Jan. 21.
Weimar, Bremen, Jan. 15.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

Aller, Bremen, Jan. 19.
Europe, London, Jan. 15.
Southery, Hamburg, Jan. 12.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

New York, Southampton, Jan. 22.
San Marcos, Galveston, Jan. 23.

SUNDAY, JAN. 30.

Alexandra, London, Jan. 19.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 22.

Arrived.

SS Frey, (Nor.,) Bentsen, Havre, &c., Jan. 2, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Hiller, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Menemsha, Connor, Galveston Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to T. Hogan & Sons.

SS El Rio, Quick, New Orleans Jan. 19, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Louisiana, Kemble, New Orleans Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Bedouin (Br.,) Goodwin, Baltimore Jan. 22, with steel rails in transit to Norton & Son.

SS San Augustin, (Span.) Munarriz, Havana Jan. 20, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 24, 9:30 P. M., W. N. W., fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Phosphor, (Br.,) for Dover.
SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk, &c.
SS Richmond, Newport News, &c.
SS Scotia, (Ger.,) for Baltimore.

Spoken.

Ship Daniel Barnes, Arpe, New York for Hongkong Jan. 7, was spoken in lat. 6, lon. 28.

Ship Johann Friedrich, (Ger.,) Lamcke, Bremen for New York, was spoken Jan. 17 in lat. 48, lon. 11.

Miscellaneous.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores,

The Wanamaker Store

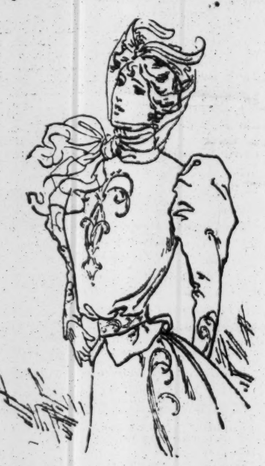
Recapitulation and Reinforcement

THERE can be no better store news to-day than the store news of yesterday, with such amendment and addition as circumstances enforce and permit. Bargain tales such as yesterday's may be twice-told, though the second telling must be brief, for new events crowd closely and clamor for recognition.

So here is a recapitulation from yesterday, showing what of its advantages may still be reaped, with new items belonging to the offerings of to-day.

Women's Dresses for 1898

The smart dressers who like to get the first touch of the new styles are invited to inspect our collection of Spring costumes. We do not think its equal can be found on this side of



the Atlantic,—yet it is but an advance showing.

We shall carry the element of exclusiveness farther this season than it it has ever been carried before. The factor of lowest prices remains as heretofore. Our figures will be competitive, and the lowest for the best.

A hint or two,—but such costumes as these do not yield readily to condensed description.

At $20—Of broadcloth, black, blue or green; blouse front or fly front jacket; all lined with changeable or Roman striped taffeta; excellent value.

At $50—Of broadcloth, black or brown; tight fitting waist, turn down revers; waist and skirt prettily braid-trimmed and silk-lined throughout; dust ruffle.

At $55—Of gray broadcloth; waist with Eton back, blouse front; novel-shaped turned back revers, faced with gray satin; new and artistic designs in cording on both waist and skirt; studding of steel nail heads adds to the originality; skirt new circular shape.

At $65—Of Castor broadcloth; box front, Saddler jacket; skirt with Spanish ruffle and demi-train; upper part of skirt and lower part of waist studded with steel nail heads.

At $160—An elegant costume, with three distinct skirts of mesh net on foundation of black taffeta; upper skirt very fine, with beautiful floral designs in jet spangles; waist with Marie Antoinette front; trimmed at neck with knife-plaited mousseline de soie; jabot of same; four clusters of small Rhine stones, elegantly set, at waist, and two at neck.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats. HERE are the rustlers, and they are marked at prices which add a new element of desirability. Qualities here which you'll appreciate, and figures which will make them even doubly attractive.

At $5—Of changeable taffeta; corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle.

At $6—Of Roman striped taffeta; Spanish flounce, lined with percaline, two small ruffles; rows of cording above. Also one of Roman striped taffeta with corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle.

At $6.50—Of Roman striped taffeta; Spanish flounce faced with percaline; 7-in. ruffle on bottom with three rows of cording above; velveteen bound. Also one with dark ground handsome striped satin corded Spanish flounce; velveteen bound; value, $8 to $10.

At $7.50—Roman striped taffeta; Spanish flounce, with two small ruffles on bottom, cording above; velveteen bound.

At $9—Of handsome changeable taffeta; French back; full 9-in. ruffle on bottom, with stitching on ruffle; dust ruffle and feather bone.

At $10.50—Of changeable taffeta; Spanish flounce, with four narrow ruffles; corded edge, dust ruffle and feather bone.

Second floor.

Warmer Underwear. IF there's to be any cold weather at all, these will be goods worth having. They are the heavy and comforting kind which make the chilliest days a matter of no moment to your personal comfort.

KNIT PETTICOATS

At 75c.—Of wool face and cotton back, light and dark; border of contrasting color.

At 95c.—All wool, extra quality; gray with border at bottom of light blue, pink or red.

At $1—All wool, with Roman border at bottom; band and running string around waist.

At $1.25—All wool, in solid colors; pink, light blue, cardinal, gray, white, black or navy blue; crocheted edge of silk.

At $1.75—All wool, in solid colors; light blue, pink, cardinal or black; three bands of crocheted silk across bottom and silk crocheted edge; excellent value.

CANTON FLANNEL DRAWERS

At 40c.—Very wide, with deep hem and yoke band.

At 45c.—Extra heavy, with cambric ruffle and yoke band.

At 50c.—Knickerbockers, with deep ruffle of embroidery and yoke band.

At 75c.—Very heavy, with deep ruffle of embroidery and yoke band. Also one of extra size, with hem and deep yoke band; excellent value.

At $1—Extra size, with ruffle of embroidery and wide yoke band; excellent quality.

Second floor.

Remarkable Sale of Leather Goods

WE told about this yesterday afternoon, but the sale begins this morning, so it's fresh news.

We have the sample line of a very well-known manufacturer of the finer kinds of leather goods. There are twenty-seven hundred and eighty-seven pieces, and they're all

Half Prices and Less.

Collar and Cuff Cases	Handkerchief Boxes	Desk Clocks
Physician's Cases	Traveling Mirrors	Jewel Cases
Pocket-Books	Card Cases	Shopping Bags
Photograph Frames	Scissor Cases	Cigarette Cases
Letter Cases	Men's Wallets	Men's Pocket-books
Note Books	Chatelaine Bags	Stationery Racks
Manicure Sets	Writing Pads	Portfolios
Belts	Spectacle Cases	Traveling Cases

It's hard to give an idea in this space of the values here. Take the items of Belts, for instance. In all the leathers and in all good styles, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 at regular prices, all go at *twenty-five cents* each. Pocket-books, most of them elaborately silver-trimmed, at regular prices $1.50, $1.75, $2, $3 and $4,—take any of them at fifty cents. There are others which would cost you up to $10 each,—take them at half,—often at less.

Every piece is new in style, most of them are perfectly fresh,—some show a little rubbing. All the skins which were ever tanned into leather for commercial purposes are represented.

Regarding the Organdies

THERE aren't so many yards of the seventeen-cent Organdies by many thousands this morning as yesterday. They were honored with one of the most enthusiastic receptions a bargain offer ever had.

There are enough left to-day however, to justify a mention. If you didn't see yesterday's story, know that we are giving you a choice from an assortment of 135 patterns of the highest class, on the very finest Organdies ever imported from Alsace.

Our price is *seventeen cents a yard*. You know the regular price.

Concerning the Silks at Half Price

THERE remain, of the 12,000 yards of silk of yesterday morning, only a few hundred yards of the finer kinds. We warned you to come early.

The finer silks remaining include some of the greatest values of the sale. There is a handful of the 75c taffetas, formerly $1.50, and a very good assortment of the finest French Novelty Silks at $1, formerly $2 and $2.50; at $1.25, formerly $2.50 and $3; and at $2, formerly $4 to $5.50. Come to-day if you wish any of these.

A Sale of Black Dress Goods

BLACK Bedford Cords, as staple as cashmere, at a price which will make the 1,300 yards we have but the tale of a day. The dye is a deep rich black, the goods 39 inches wide. It is such a chance as comes only to Wanamaker's and none too often even here. The regular price, 50c. yard, is as fixed as the price of gold. But our figure while these pieces last is one in defiance of all precedent.

28c. a yard.

That price wouldn't buy enough wool to make a yard of the goods.

A Sale of Cups and Saucers

FANCY shaped cups and saucers,—the elaborate, fantastic, beautiful things, in decorations which make them as suitable for a cabinet as for practical service. There are 2,000 of them, in the best of English and French china. They were formerly a dollar, a dollar-and-a-half and two dollars each. Take them quickly at

50c. each.

There are tea cups, coffee cups, after-dinner coffee cups and moustache cups.

The Last of the Linens

THE end of our "old-tariff" linen-selling is in sight. The quantities were enormous, but the selling was greater yet, and there are only a limited number of chances left on this lot.

Linens are not "going" up, they have gone up. Thirty per cent. higher now than before the law changed. There is little chance that these figures can be offered again after the exhaustion of the present lots.

FULL BLEACHED NAPKINS
- At 90c. doz.—17 1-2x17 1-2 in.
- At $1.15 doz.—20x20 in.
- At $2.25 doz.—23x23 in.
- At $2.50 doz.—25x25 in.

FULL BLEACHED TABLE CLOTHS
- At $1.50.—Round thread, 68x70 in.
- At $2—Round thread, 68x88 in.
- At $2.25—Round thread, 68x107 in.
- 400 Renaissance pieces with linen centres, suitable for centre pieces, tea cloths, dressers and sideboard scarfs:

CENTRE PIECES
- At 90c., $1.20, $1.50—16x16 in.
- At $1.10, $1.35, $1.75—18x18 in.
- At $1.65, $2, $2.65—24x24 in.
- At $2.25, $2.85, $3.25—36x36 in.

SCARFS
- At $2, $2.50, $3—18x36 in.
- At $2.25, $2.75, $3.25—18x46 in.

A First Glimpse of Spring Hats

THERE'S just a windowful of the first blossoms of Spring millinery. Just a gleam of color, a touch of dainty style, a hint of the coming conceits.

A little early? Perhaps so. It's one of the elements of leadership to be first in point of time as well as first in point of place. But if you think it unnecessary and inexcusably early, we've a ready answer for you. The window is crowded all day long.

The hats in the window are the very skirmish line of the approaching spring. The advance guard is already mustering on the second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE BROOKLYN LEAGUE

Borough Business Men Form an Association to Protect Their Charter Rights.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

All Citizens Are Eligible for Membership—They Will Not Let the Borough Be Kept in a Subordinate Position.

A new organization was formed in Brooklyn yesterday, the object of which is to fight, if necessary, for the protection of Brooklyn's rights and interests under the charter. The impression has gained ground among many Brooklyn residents that their borough is to be kept in a subordinate position, and that the charter provisions securing to it certain rights will be ignored unless a fight is made for their enforcement.

As stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, a number of preliminary meetings were held last week, with the result that a call for a meeting at the Art Building, in Montague Street, was sent out. The meeting was not to be a public or general one, and only certain prominent Brooklynites were invited. The meeting was held yesterday afternoon, and the organization formally effected under the name of "The Brooklyn League."

The signers of the call were James McKeen, Alfred T. White, Ludwig Nissen, Joseph C. Cabble, Hiram R. Steele, George Foster Peabody, Theodore L. Frothingham, Henry Hentz, and E. Dwight Church. Of these, Messrs. Peabody, Hentz, and Church were absent from yesterday's meeting. Letters of regret were received from over a dozen of those invited, among whom was ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren.

Among those who took part in the meeting were ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster, ex-Corporation Counsel Albert G. McDonald, Dr. Truman J. Backus, Principal of Packer Institute; Herman A. Metz, who is prominent in the National Civic Club; ex-Civil Service Commissioner George A. Price, Henry B. Haigh, President of the Manufacturers' Association; Col. Willis L. Ogden, School Commissioner Frank L. Babbott, Henry Batterman, George S. Richards, R. B. Gwillim, Louis Stoiber, George T. Moon, Robert P. Wilson, Theodore M. Taft, George C. White, and George H. Bell.

James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, called the meeting to order, and on his suggestion ex-Civil Service Commissioner Ludwig Nissen was made Chairman and Theodore L. Frothingham Secretary. The members then went into executive session.

Chairman Nissen was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen, including himself, to act as a Committee of Organization. A constitution and by-laws will be drafted and a report made at the next meeting, which will be held in a week or ten days, at the call of the chair.

The speeches were moderate in tone, and neither Mayor Van Wyck nor Tammany Hall was referred to, except by inference. Ex-City Works Commissioner White moved that an organization be formed "to promote good government, good citizenship, and the material interests of the Borough of Brooklyn," which was carried. The speeches were on the general proposition that in a new city, under a new charter, many problems were certain to come up, and that the interests of the Borough of Brooklyn were likely to need protection.

The league will have a permanent office, where there will be a bureau of information. There will be a paid Secretary, and standing committees will be appointed to look after the various matters in which the league is interested. All citizens will be eligible for membership, but will have to be passed upon by a Membership Committee.

GREATER CITY CELEBRATION.

Another Movement on Foot—Proposed Official Ceremonies in May.

Another movement is on foot for an official celebration in honor of the formation of the greater city. E. H. Hall has addressed a letter to Mayor Van Wyck suggesting that May 4, 5, and 6 be devoted to the ceremonies, on account of their historical associations.

"On the 4th of May, 1626," writes Mr. Hall "Peter Minnit, Director General of New Netherland, arrived at Manhattan Island, accompanied by the necessary officers for a fully equipped Colonial Government, and from that date regular colonial history for the State of New York, or the then Province of New Netherland, began. The first act of the Director General was the purchase, on May 6, 1626, of the Island of Manhattan for the sum of 60 guilders, or $24."

It is proposed that when a committee of about thirty is obtained, invitations will be sent to a large number of citizens to meet in conference and arrange for the celebration. Among those who have already expressed themselves as willing to act on the committee are Roswell P. Flower, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, John D. Crimmins, Silas B. Dutcher, Robert B. Roosevelt, Justice C. H. Truax, William Berri, Senator J. A. Cantor, William Cullen Bryant, Frank W. Sanger, J. Seaver Page, Isaac M. Seligman, Andrew D. Parker, and Col. F. D. Grant.

Mr. Hall said yesterday that the Mayor thought favorably of the plan, but did not wish to take the initiative.

JOHN L. MACAULEY'S WILL.

All His Property, Valued at $150,000, Left to His Daughter.

The will of John Laing Macauley, who was formerly a citizen of this country, and who died in London Dec. 3, 1897, was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Macauley had lived in London, at the Inns of Court Hotel, for some time.

According to the terms of the will, which was executed July 25, 1893, all of the testator's property is left to his married daughter, Mrs. Francis E. Parker, of New Brunswick, N. J. Nothing is left to his wife, Mrs. Grace Macauley, who is now in London.

The lawyers who filed the will are Shipman, Larocque & Choate. They did not seem to think there was anything unusual in the terms of the will. It is understood that Mrs. Macauley has some property in her own name. The estate of Mr. Macauley is said to be worth about $150,000.

WILLIAM T. BUCKLEY'S WILL.

His Widow Gets $50,000 Insurance Conditionally and Other Property.

The will of William T. Buckley of Far Rockaway, late member of the dry goods firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co., who died from a pistol shot wound on Jan. 6 last, was probated yesterday in the Queens County Surrogate's Court at Jamaica.

The real estate is scheduled at less than $25,000 and the personal property for less than an equal sum. The widow, Mrs. Fredericka Buckley, and the brother of the testator, Charles R. Buckley, are named as executors. The property is divided between Mr. Buckley's brothers, his wife, and son.

Mr. Buckley also left to his widow his fifty-thousand-dollar life insurance, on condition that she relinquish whatever dower rights she had in property in Kings and Ulster Counties. Mrs. Buckley and her son are named as residuary legatees of certain properties of which Mr. Buckley was possessed, including the home at Wave Crest.

Dyker Meadow Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, preceded by a dinner, was held last night at the Montauk Club, in Brooklyn. Out of the 200 members, 47 were present. Col. Norman S. Dike, as President of the Club, presided at the dinner, and the speakers were Lieut. H. C. Carbough, United States Army; W. A. Putnam, Vice President of the Club; F. Joseph Vernon, J. M. Fuller, and F. B. Studwell. After the dinner the annual meeting and election of officers took place. The officers elected were Norman S. Dike, President; A. Putnam, Vice President; Wyllys Terry, Secretary; Daniel Chauncey, Captain, and Frederick H. Webster, Treasurer.

A Little Girl Missing.

Mary Henley, thirteen years old, has been missing from her home, at 314 East Thirty-third Street, since Jan. 16, and last night a general alarm was sent out for her. The child had been attending a public school, and for some fault her teacher threatened to write to her parents. The girl saw the teacher writing a letter, and next day left her home at the usual hour for school, but did not go there.

Vio-Violet
has the delicate and natural fragrance of Spring Violets
Lundborg's

BRAVES VISIT H. McLAUGHLIN.

Seven Indians of a Theatrical Company Offer Stewed Dog to the Democratic Leader.

An invitation to go to the Cheyenne Reservation and eat stewed dog was extended to Hugh McLaughlin yesterday by seven Indian braves. The Indians are the same who descended upon Plymouth Church on Sunday and created consternation among the small boys of the neighborhood. Their raid on the Willoughby Street auction room yesterday was equally peaceful, although at first it was rumored that they were Tammany sachems sent over by Richard Croker to gather Mr. McLaughlin's scalp and add it to the decorations of the Fourteenth Street Wigwam.

Several politicians who were talking with the Democratic leader at the time of the raid recovered from their fright in time to greet the Cheyennes and Sioux and shake hands with them. The Indians were all introduced to Mr. McLaughlin, who smiled on them with a geniality he rarely shows to outsiders. Crazy Bear, a Cheyenne, acted as spokesman for the Western delegation, and, through an interpreter, said:

"Red man glad to visit big white chief. Your braves have heap fine wigwams. Heap beautiful white squaws in this village, but they are too lazy. All squaws should do heap work all the time. Red man he no like to work. Red man likes to play theatre. Heap fun on the stage."

Here the interpreter explained that Crazy Bear and his companions, while not exactly actors, belonged to a theatrical company, and make their appearance on the stage long enough to excite terror among small boys in the audience. Then Crazy Bear continued:

"Crazy Bear would like white chief to go back with him to the Cheyenne country next Summer. Then he make white chief a big medicine man, and he eat stewed dog every day."

Mr. McLaughlin looked rather doubtful, but said he was glad to meet the chiefs. Then he shook hands with Crazy Bear, and the chief found a five-dollar bill in his palm.

"That's for cigarettes," explained Mr. McLaughlin. "Indian heap smoke, don't he?"

YELLOW FEVER OVERTOOK HIM.

Rich's Wife Found Him Dying in Jamaica After Detectives Had Vainly Chased Him Around the World.

A pathetic story came to light yesterday, when Johnson & Johnson, counsel for Aaron A. Fishel, a dealer in art objects at Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, and bondsman for Carlos E. Rich, who lived at 22 West Sixty-first Street, and was indicted in January, 1894, for arson, asked that the forfeiture of the bonds be set aside on the ground that the defendant in the case was dead, and that his bondsman had done all he could to secure his arrest after he had fled.

In 1894 a fire started in Rich's corset factory, which was heavily insured. Rich was indicted for arson, and arrested. He was released by Judge Martine of the General Sessions Court, in $5,000 bail, furnished by Fishel. When the case came up for trial it was discovered that the defendant had fled. His bail was accordingly forfeited.

The bondsman put Pinkerton detectives on his track. They traced him to Manchester, England, and finally to Java and Japan. There they lost trace of him, until last August, when they learned that his wife had sailed for Kingston, Jamaica, to meet him. She went from Kingston into the interior of the island. It was the yellow fever season, and she found her fugitive husband down with the disease. She nursed him for weeks, but he died, and after burying him in a lonely part of the island, she returned to this city.

Decision in the case was reserved.

GEN. H. L. BURNETT SWORN IN.

New District Attorney for Southern New York Assumes Office.

Gen. Henry L. Burnett, the newly appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, took the oath of office yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Shields and at once relieved Wallace Macfarlane, who was appointed by the Cleveland Administration.

After taking charge Gen. Burnett had a talk with Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court. The new District Attorney, in answer to questions, said that he did not intend making any changes at present. He will have the appointment of six Assistant United States Attorneys, whose salaries range from $1,800 to $3,000 a year.

The most important prosecution left untried is that of the Dean-Probationary Pool case. The Cuban filibustering cases, in which no conviction was secured after repeated trials, are also pending.

PROSPEROUS, BUT A SUICIDE.

Ernst Schwabe Shot Himself in His Flathouse.

Without the slightest cause, so far as can be learned, Ernst Schwabe, fifty-two years old, killed himself last night in the basement of his house at 432 East Eighty-third Street, shooting himself in the left breast. Schwabe, his wife, and four children lived in the house, which he owned. It is a five-story flathouse, and represents the savings of the man's lifetime.

Just before 8 o'clock last night tenants in the house heard three shots fired, but it was fifteen minutes before one of Schwabe's sons went to his father's carpenter's shop, in the basement, and there found him unconscious on the floor, a new revolver still clasped in his hand. Schwabe died soon after the arrival of a physician.

It was said by not only the family members, but by all persons in the neighborhood, that Schwabe was of the most lovable disposition. The evening before he had attended a party with his wife and children, and had made the remark that he was feeling quite young again.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Ralph S. Norton has been appointed special agent for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Superintendent Mathews of the Indiana Insurance Department has decided that mutual fire insurance companies who vote indemnity after losses occur, are not required under the law to maintain a reinsurance reserve.

The insurance on the building of the Varuna Rowing Club, at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn, amounted to about one-fourth of the fire loss, and was as follows: Pennsylvania, $1,250; Citizens' New York, $1,250.

The insurance on the licorice factory of S. V. and F. P. Scudder, 106 to 116 John Street, Brooklyn, damaged early yesterday morning by fire, was distributed as follows: On machinery—Phoenix of London, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $1,850; Agricultural, $2,500; Atlas of London, $1,250; German of Pittsburg, $1,050; Imperial, $1,475; National Standard, $1,550; Firemen's of Newark, $425. On stock—Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,150; Union, $2,750; Lancashire, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Boston Marine, $2,500; Eagle, $2,500; Mutual Fire, $2,500; Atlas, London, $950; Orient, $2,000; Continental, $2,000; German of Pittsburg, $800; Imperial, $1,925; Hartford, $1,750; Firemen's of Newark, $1,125; British America, $1,500; Delaware, $1,500; Reliance, $1,000; Niagara, $1,000. On the building—National Standard, $1,500; Mutual Fire, $2,500; Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, $5,000; National of Hartford, $1,500; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,000; Firemen's Fund, $1,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500. W. J. Swan, adjuster of the assured. The loss is estimated at nearly 90 per cent.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Widespread Dissatisfaction Over the New Rule of the Century Road Club of America.

CHECKING CLAUSE OBJECTED TO

Hundred-Mile Runs by Night Virtually Prohibited—Organized Protest Probable—Western Opposition to Mr. Potter Contemplated.

A rule adopted in December by the Century Road Club of America has caused widespread dissatisfaction among wheelmen who have century runs to their credit or contemplate taking hundred-mile rides. It provides that riders making applications for century bars must have their applications indorsed by people who saw them during their ride, and at least one signature for every twenty-five miles will be necessary hereafter. As the rule affects nearly all the cycle club members in the country and many unattached riders, it is believed an organized protest will be entered against it.

A. O. McGarrett, Chairman of the Committee on Road Records, has circulated among the members of the Century Road Club an explanation and defense of the rule, in which he says the experience of the Road Records Committee has been that the public in general has grave doubts as to the actual value of the century bar on account of the easy manner in which the bars can be obtained. W. A. Skinkle, President of the Century Road Club of America, however, claimed it had been found that the rule was proving generally obnoxious and working injury to the clubs. The Executive Committee then demanded that the rule be rescinded. The Road Records Committee refused to do this and the rule is still in force.

The twenty-five mile checking clause is the offending section, as it virtually prohibits century riding by night.

A number of Massachusetts members of the League of American Wheelmen are contemplating a movement to place some prominent Western leaguer in opposition to Isaac B. Potter as a candidate for the league Presidency. The promoters of the movement take the view that with the larger part of the Western State Divisions enlisted against the New York lawyer there are sufficient undecided Eastern votes to give the opposition fighting chances.

Arthur Augustus Zimmerman, the old-time world's champion, has given up his intended trip to France, it is understood, from remarks made by him to his friends. It is probable also that George Banker will not go across for French prize money. Major Taylor, the colored lad, who had intentions of racing in a land where his color would not handicap him, has abandoned the idea in favor of remaining in this country and trying middle-distance racing. Otto Zeigler, the Pacific Coast rider, intends to come East and train for racing in this part of the country.

Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, is preparing a handbook of pocket size on highway and cycle path information for free distribution among league members.

Wolf Wins the Deuville Cup.

DENVILLE, N. J., Jan. 24.—The big live-bird shoot under the auspices of the Denville Gun Club, which was originally scheduled for Jan. 20 and postponed on account of the stormy weather, was shot off to-day on the club grounds. The principal event was for a purse of $100 and a handsome loving cup presented by Ferdinand Harberger.

All the marksmen shot at 28 yards' rise and 40 yards' boundary. The birds were strong and fast under the influence of half a gale that blew across the grounds, making the majority of them right quarterers. Each man shot at fifteen birds, and Henry Wolf succeeded in grassing them all, his second and fifteenth, both fast quartering drivers, however, were strong enough to cross the boundary fence before they dropped, and were consequently returned as lost birds.

The scores of the prize winners were as follows:

Henry Wolf	2	•	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	•	1	—	13	2
Thomas Morfey	•	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	—	12	1
J. C. Timmons	1	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	•	2	2	0	2	2	0	—	11	4

•Signifies dead out of bounds.

Cutter Britannia Sold Again.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—John Lawson Johnstone of Kingwood, Kent, has sold the racing cutter Britannia, formerly the property of the Prince of Wales, to Ernest Terah Hooley, the millionaire speculator.

CURRENT SPORTING NOTES.

An attempt will be made to arrange a grand handicap billiard tournament at three-cushion caroms to be held in Chicago next month. Ten of the best American players will be asked to enter the competition for a purse of about $10,000. The men who essay to fix the handicaps for such a tournament, billiard experts say, will have quite a task on their hands.

***

There is no longer any doubt that the schedule meeting of the National League will be held in New York as heretofore, and that the date, March 1, will remain unchanged. President Young is reported to have said that enough votes of league magnates have been secured to make this city the place of the next meeting; in fact, all meetings to be held in the future. The plan to hold meetings in every city in the circuit, which was adopted at the meeting held in this city last Spring, will be abolished.

***

The Bowling Committee of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has arranged to hold a handicap tournament for members, to be rolled under the following conditions: Games to be rolled in teams of three, each team to roll four games with the other teams; each member of the team winning the greatest number of games to receive a prize. There will also be a prize for the player rolling the highest score during the tournament. The entries will close on Feb. 1, and competition will begin as soon thereafter as the handicaps and a schedule can be arranged.

***

George Slosson is practicing every afternoon for his game with Jacob Schaefer for the eighteen-inch balk-line billiard championship next month. In a game with Joseph Moss last Saturday night he averaged 28.

***

The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday reinstated the Yale Basket Ball Team and the Reds and the Pastime Basket Ball Teams of Worcester, Mass. They also disqualified the following teams for playing unsanctioned games with unregistered players: The Highlanders of Oswego, N. Y.; Ontarios of Oswego, N. Y.; Berkeley School Basket Ball Team of New York, St. Albans Athletic Club Team of New York, Arlington Athletic Club Team of Brooklyn, Olympia Athletic Club Basket Ball Team, Seventh Separate Company Basket Ball Team of Cohoes, N. Y.; Thirteenth Separate Company Basket Ball Team of Jamestown, N. Y.; Forty-third Separate Company Basket Ball Team of Olean, N. Y., and Adelphi Academy Basket Ball Team of Brooklyn and the Atalanta Water Polo Team.

AN OLD MAN'S MARRIAGE.

Weds a Girl of Sixteen Whom He Brought from Holland.

Garret S. Van Wyck is an old man. He arrived here on the steamship Rotterdam from the Dutch city of that name with Monteriye Haase, sixteen years old, and a comely lass whom he met in his birthplace, a small town of Holland. He said that he was going to take her to his farm in Idalia, Col., where he had lived for a year and a half prior to his recent visit to Europe. She would be his housekeeper and he would make her his wife.

The immigration officials decided that the wedding must take place at once, and the two were led across Battery Park to the Mission House. A clergyman there refused to perform the ceremony on the ground that the girl was under the legal age. A clerk of the Immigration Bureau helped them out by sending them to a clerical friend in Jersey City.

PILLSBURY AND SHOWALTER.

Match Between the Chess Experts Begins Next Week—Both May Take Part in the Vienna Tourney.

The terms of the chess match between H. N. Pillsbury and Jackson W. Showalter have been arranged, and play will commence Feb. 5 or 7. All the games, or a large majority of them, will be played in this city. It has also been agreed that they will be played in the afternoon and at night. Mr. Showalter is so constituted that he cannot do his best work in the morning, and it was because of this, his friends say, that he made so poor a showing in the Nürremberg tourney. In the international matches play generally begins quite early in the day.

Showalter will have some good preliminary practice, as he plays Steinitz next Friday and Tuesday. In addition to this, he has, it is said, done some hard work and played a great deal at "skittles," or rapid, off-hand games. Pillsbury has also done some practicing for the match.

It is understood that both players will enter the great tournament to be played in Vienna in July and August of this year.

SCHOOLBOYS' CHESS TOURNEY.

First Games Will Be Played on Feb. 2—Four Schools Are Entered.

The second annual tournament of the New York Interscholastic Chess Association will begin on Feb. 2. Two players from each of the following schools are entered: Columbia Grammar and Sachs Schools and De La Salle and Columbia Institutes. The tournament will be governed by the rules of the Intercollegiate Association. Dr. Moore of Columbia Grammar School will act as referee. The following is the schedule of games:

FIRST HALF.

Feb. 2.—Arnstein, Sachs School, vs. Englis, Columbia Grammar School; McKenna, Columbia Grammar School, vs. Wertheimer, Sachs School; Lovery, De La Salle Institute, vs. Briggs, Columbia Institute; Mattison, Columbia Institute, vs. Lebaire, De La Salle Institute.

Feb. 3.—Wertheimer vs. Lebaire, Lovery vs. Arnstein, Englis vs. Mattison, Briggs vs. McKenna.

Feb. 4.—Arnstein vs. Briggs, Mattison vs. Wertheimer, Englis vs. Lovery, Lebaire vs. McKenna.

SECOND HALF.

Feb. 7.—McKenna vs. Arnstein, Wertheimer vs. Englis, Briggs vs. Lebaire, Mattison vs. Lovery.

Feb. 9.—Lebaire vs. Arnstein, Wertheimer vs. Lovery, Briggs vs. Englis, McKenna vs. Mattison.

Feb. 11.—Arnstein vs. Mattison, Briggs vs. Wertheimer, Englis vs. Lebaire, Lovery vs. McKenna.

SCHOOLBOYS PLAY GOLF.

Lakewood Heights Tournament on the Ocean County Links.

LAKEWOOD, Jan. 24.—The boys of the Lakewood Heights School held a golf tournament on the Ocean County golf links today. Many of the youngsters in Class B had in the event their first experience on the golf links, and the scores made were correspondingly large. In Class A, however, the play was decidedly creditable. The scores in Class A were as follows:

	Gross.	H'dicap.	Net.
C. T. Richardson	91	0	91
Egbert Hankins	109	12	97
Marshall Baldwin	115	18	97
Oran Baldwin	115	18	97
Courtland Jones	116	15	101
Harold S. Curtiss	103	0	103
Walter Stockly	108	5	103
F. Law	113	10	103

First and second prizes, as well as gross-score prizes, were given in each class. In Class B the first prize went to Kingdon Gould, whose net score was 106, and the second and gross-score prizes to John B Knapp, who played from scratch and made the double round in 118.

THE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Noted Amateurs Entered for the Events at Silver Lake.

Every amateur skater of note has entered for the skating championship events at Silver Lake, Richmond Borough, on Thursday. Some of the entries in the ten-mile championship race are B. Bellefeuille, Ratportage, Canada; E. A. Thomas, Newburg; B. McPartland, Verplanck, N. Y., and Thomas Cooney, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. They are also entered in the one and five mile championship events. Some fast skaters are entered in the 100-yard scratch race, including F. D. Gibb and E. A. Thomas of Newburg and George W. Boock of Tarrytown, N. Y.

The quarter-mile championship event, with such cracks as Thomas, Bellefeuille, and H. McDonald entered, should prove an exciting race. In the two and three mile handicap races there are a large number of entries, including Bellefeuille, Thomas, and Cooney.

Le Roy See of Berkeley School is the best of the entries for the one-mile junior championship. R. G. Paulding and S. M. McClave of New York and E. A. Kent of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson look to be the best entries in the one-mile novice race. The best entries in the half-mile pursuit race are Bellefeuille, Gibb, Thomas, and McDonald.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Dr. Marks won, Glorian second, Go to Bed third. Time—1:28¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. O'Connell won, Zamar II. second, Callente third. Time—1:14¼.

THIRD RACE.—Allowances. One mile and an eighth. The Roman won, Ostler Joe second, Satsuma third. Time—1:54¼.

FOURTH RACE.—The Balboa Boulevard Stakes. One mile. Count of Flanders won, Morellito second, Mistleton third. Time—1:42¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Hazard won, George Lee second, Ben Amela third. Time—1:42¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and an eighth. Cromwell won, Can't Dance second, Rufalba third. Time—1:55½.

Praytell Sold for $5,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 24.—W. P. Ijams, owner of Praytell, 2:09¾, by Axtell, to-day sold him to Charles Deckell of Cleveland, Ohio, the consideration being $5,000.

A Metropolitan Lacrosse League.

Yesterday afternoon representatives of various lacrosse clubs of the city attended the practice of the Columbia lacrosse team on the grounds west of Columbia University. When the practice had concluded Capt. Starr invited the men to the lacrosse team's room, where the formation of a metropolitan lacrosse league was discussed. The object of the league will be to facilitate matches between the various clubs in the city. A championship banner will be awarded to the team winning the greatest number of games during the season.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial appointed Jan. 10.

Navy.

Ensign J. R. P. Pringle is ordered to the Enterprise Feb. 1.

Ensign C. M. Stone is detached from the Gedney Feb. 20, ordered home, and granted leave for two months.

Ensign C. C. Fewel is detached from the Monterey and ordered to the Albatross.

Ensign J. H. Sypher is detached from the Library Feb. 1 and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign G. B. Bradshaw is detached from the St. Mary's Feb. 1 and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Lieut. R. Welles is detached from the Enterprise Feb. 1 and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Lieut. E. Simpson is detached from the Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, Feb. 1 and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign C. F. Preston is detached from the Michigan Feb. 1 and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Castine sailed from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro Jan. 24.

The Texas, Montgomery, and Detroit sailed from Key West for Dry Tortugas Jan. 24.

The Monterey arrived at San Diego Jan. 23.

The Nashville and the Essex arrived at Port Royal Jan. 23.

The Helena arrived at Lisbon Jan. 23.

The Wilmington arrived at Trinidad Jan. 23.

The Cushing arrived at Key West Jan. 22.

The Porter sailed from Key West for Port Tampa Jan. 22.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Assembly Democrats Disagree in Regard to the Proposed Canal Investigation.

HILL AGAINST CROKER'S PLAN

Supporters of the ex-Senator Opposed to the Bill Providing for an Outside Commission Named by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—No important business was transacted by either house of the Legislature this evening. The Senate passed a few bills of local interest, including one of the measures connected with the union passenger station project in this city. The Assembly session was devoted to the debate on the Cuban question. Both houses adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The interest of the legislators was centred to-night in the Assembly Democratic caucus, which was held immediately after the adjournment of the session. Disagreement still prevails among the Assembly Democrats as to the policy to be pursued toward the canal investigation, and the indications are that the caucus failed to unify the minority on that point.

It was given out that the only business transacted by the caucus was to hear an announcement from Leader Donnelly that he would submit the substitute measure suggested by Senator Cantor, and already outlined in these dispatches, when the Ways and Means Committee's Investigation Commission bill comes up Wednesday. After the caucus, however, Messrs. Donnelly, Green, Palmer, Oliver, and Trainor remained in secret conference in the Assembly parlor until after midnight, the subject of their consultation being a typewritten draft of the Democratic substitute, which Mr. Donnelly is understood to have brought back with him from New York. This provides for an outside commission, to be named by the Legislature.

Just before entering the caucus Mr. Palmer of Schoharie said: "I am unalterably opposed to an investigation by any but a legislative committee. An outside body would have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and an investigation by such a commission would be worse than useless."

In this expression Mr. Palmer is known to reflect the views of David B. Hill, and the gossips are guessing to-night whether or not the Tammany leaders will be able to keep these views from being voiced on the floor of the Assembly when the debate comes on. If they should accept them, it is pointed out that it would be a victory for Hill over Croker, and that the Tammany leaders are not expected to permit under any circumstances.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Perpetual Franchise for the New York and New Jersey Tunnel.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—There will be introduced some time this week in the Assembly a companion bill to that introduced last week by Mr. Marshall of Kings, giving the right to railroad companies in New York that have depressed or raised their tracks to use the surface beneath or above. The new bill is to assure to the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Company a perpetual franchise for the construction and operation of its underground road, from the terminus of the Long Island Railroad, at Flatbush Avenue, in Brooklyn, to the corner of Cortlandt and Church Streets, Manhattan. At present the charter only allows a twenty-five-year lease or franchise.

Bills affecting New York City were introduced in the Assembly to-night, as follows:

Mr. Donnelly—To amend the law relative to the recovery of assessments paid for local improvements by exempting from its provisions the City of New York.

Mr. Phillips—Providing that the total expense of opening a public park between Twentieth and Thirtieth Streets, west of Ninth Avenue, shall be borne by the City of New York.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-night in the Senate:

Senator Chahoon—Appropriating $77,252 for the completion of the Dannemora State Hospital.

Also—Providing that wild moose, elk, caribou, and antelope shall not be hunted or killed at any time in this State, but such animals may be possessed and transported into this State for breeding purposes and their meat may be possessed or sold during the season for the possession of venison, if it be proved that the animal was killed outside the State or by persons owning private parks.

Also—Extending the time for the possession of deer or venison, making it from Aug. 15 to Nov. 20.

Senator Johnson—Permitting fish and game protectors to examine any boat, case, or package of any description without search warrants, if they have reason to believe game is concealed in violation of the law. It also permits such examination of any building except a dwelling.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Schultz—Providing that the Controller shall pay to each County Treasurer in the State $3,000 to be expended between April 1 and July 15, 1898, in improving the highways of the State under the direction of the Commissioners of Highways.

Mr. Bondy—Providing that immediately after the passage of the act and thereafter before Dec. 15 of each year the Commissioner of Jurors shall furnish to the Clerk of each town in a county, and to the clerk of any court of record in any city of the county, the names of persons liable to jury duty.

Mr. Kelsey—Appropriating $161,000 for improvements at the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Mr. Kelly—Appropriating $100,000 for the erection in the Capital Park in this city of a monument to the soldiers of the State of New York who fought in the armies of the United States. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Secretary of State John Palmer, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and others are to constitute the Monument Commission.

Mr. C. J. Clark—Entitling the holder of a mileage book, any member of his family or firm or any salesman of his firm, to whom such book shall be delivered by him, to the same privileges of transportation to which the highest-class ticket issued would entitle the holder.

Mr. McEwan—Prohibiting printing in the State Prisons.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Annual Report Recommending New Legislation, Especially on "Placing Out" and Dispensaries.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The thirty-first annual report of the State Board of Charities was submitted to the Legislature to-night. Many pages are devoted to the "placing out" bill, which at the last session was passed by both houses, only to be vetoed by the Governor. The board urges that a similar bill, modified to meet all reasonable objections, be passed at the present session, and in support of its contention quotes extracts from the testimony of the Rev. W. Jarvis Maybee, agent of the National Children's Home Society, given before a committee of the board in 1897.

This evidence is cited to show that with the present system—or lack of system—there is no check on the disposition of children, orphans or those whose parents are eager to be rid of them, and that no records of their condition or destinations and no proper safeguards for their humane treatment are required. Case after case is cited in which children, ranging from a few hours to a few months old, were taken from their parents or the county authorities and, in consideration of amounts varying from $40 to $100, were "placed out" with people about whom Mr. Maybee could learn nothing.

Much attention is also given to the proposed amendments to the law regulating dispensaries. The report says: "While the board cannot sympathize with any harsh assault upon the dispensaries, which, properly conducted, are accomplishing much good, it is undoubtedly true that there has been much to irritate in the position assumed by the managers of some of these institutions, and that unwholesome and harmful conditions exist for which there should be found some adequate but temperate remedy."

Most of the dispensaries of New York, it is argued, do material injustice to those who do not seek charity, and continually dispense relief to those who do not need it. Competition among dispensary managers has resulted in the situation that "nearly one-half of the inhabitants of New York are now receiving practically free medical treatment. The case is summed up in this paragraph: "That this is a wrongful state of affairs and produces an unfair competition with physicians, who, unlike the dispensaries, are not partially supported by charitable donations, admits of no question. That it is also extremely pauperizing in its tendencies is equally true."

In addition to the "placing out" and anti-dispensary bills the board recommends this further legislation:

That the adoption of building plans for State or other charitable institutions be made subject to its supervision.

That it be authorized to select all new sites for State institutions subject to its supervision.

That a board of classification be formed, of which the President of this board shall be a member, to classify salaries in State institutions subject to the board's supervision.

That no more charters be granted to private reformatory organizations, but that as soon as practicable all such institutions shall be owned and managed by the State.

The report says that the board is more than ever convinced that in certain parts of the State, notably in the City of New York and vicinity, there has been a greater growth of some forms of charity than is needed. There are now, it is said, over 4,000 vacant beds in the children's institutions of New York City. For this reason the board disapproved the incorporation of "St. Bartholomew's Clinic" and "The Cherry Tree Home for Destitute and Orphan Children."

The board reiterates and insists upon its objections to the bill passed at the last session and disapproved by Mayor Strong, giving the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the right to require the surrender by any institution in that city of a child to its parent or guardian, the expenses of transmission and maintenance of said child to be paid by the city to the parent or guardian.

The board asks an appropriation for the ensuing fiscal year of $40,000 for its expenses and $5,000 for a deficiency. The appropriation last year was $25,000.

ELM STREET WIDENING FEES.

Assemblyman Weekes to Introduce a Bill to Prevent Such Extra Allowances.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—It will be impossible hereafter for Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment employed in proceedings to open streets, avenues, roads, or parks in the City of New York to receive such fees as those awarded to the Commissioners who conducted the Elm Street widening, if a bill prepared by Assemblyman Weekes becomes law. Mr. Weekes proposes to amend the law of 1882 fixing the fees of such Commissioners by striking out the provision permitting the allowing of extra compensation, which is as follows:

"Provided, however, that in any proceedings of an unusually difficult or extraordinary character the said court may, upon taxing said costs or expenses, make such additional allowance to the said commission as may to it appear just and equitable upon such proofs as may be submitted of the nature and extent of the services rendered by said Commissioners."

Under Mr. Weekes's bill Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment would receive the same fees as referees and no more. "There is no reason," said Mr. Weekes in speaking of the matter, "why they should receive extra compensation in any case. The work does not require any extraordinary ability. It demands simple common sense and a knowledge of real estate values. If lawyers of unusual ability undertake such work they should do so with the understanding that they are to get no extra pay for it. Under the provision of the present law permitting the courts to allow extra fees serious abuses have grown up, of which the Elm Street widening, in which the Commissioners were paid nearly $100,000, is a fair sample."

Mr. Weekes will introduce his bill to-morrow and ask unanimous consent to have it advanced to the order of second reading.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

To Advocate Laws Governing Expert Evidence and Free Dispensaries.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The drafting of a bill to do away with the introduction of expert evidence by experts designated by plaintiff and defendant, as at present, and to substitute a Board of Medical Experts to provide such evidence as the courts may require, especially in murder cases, will be the most important work of the State Medical Society, which meets here to-morrow. Several prominent physicians are said to have agreed upon the essential features of the bill, which are as follows:

That the members of the proposed board shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate; that the province of the board shall be to act as instructors and advisors to the courts; that the function of the board shall be to examine with reference to the sanity of accused persons, and that under no circumstances shall a physician not a member of the board be allowed to testify except as to questions of fact.

An attempt will also be made by the State Medical Society to obtain legislation limiting the establishment of free dispensaries in the big cities.

The Nineteenth District Contest.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The Court of Appeals to-day did not hear arguments on the appeal in the election contest case which involves the election of member of Assembly and Alderman in the Nineteenth New York City Assembly District. The case was the last one on the motion calendar, and was not reached before the adjournment of the court. It cannot be argued before Feb. 28, because the court will not again hear arguments on motions until that date.

New Post for C. R. De Freest.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Charles R. De Freest, formerly Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, has become the head of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion of the Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Niagara Falls.

CALIFORNIA'S JUBILEE.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Discovery of Gold Celebrated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—California's jubilee festivities, which will last a week, began at sunrise to-day. The city is decorated with flags and bunting, and on every hand are displayed large portraits of James Marshall, who picked up the first gold nugget in California, in 1848. The city is crowded with visitors from all over the State.

By a proclamation of Gov. Budd, to-day is a legal holiday. The principal feature of the opening of the jubilee was a monster parade. On each succeeding day of the week there will be some novelty for the entertainment of visitors. The culmination of the golden jubilee will be the opening of the mining fair, where will be shown the mining products of every county in the State.

A HORSE FALLS ON A MAN.

No Serious Result from an Accident in an Excavation.

Petro Montereo, an Italian laborer of 108 Mulberry Street, narrowly escaped being crushed to death while at work yesterday afternoon in the excavation in East Fourth Street, a few feet east of Broadway.

The Italian was throwing out the dirt, when J. A. Fleischmann, the yeast manufacturer, tried to drive by. He was alongside the excavation when a truck coming from the other side disputed the right of way. Both vehicles were facing each other, each waiting for the other man to change his mind and make room, when the excavation caved in, and Mr. Fleischmann's horse was precipitated tail downward into the hole on top of the Italian.

A crowd at once gathered, and the knowledge that a man was probably crushed to death under the horse added to the excitement. Montereo surprised all by climbing out from under the horse. Aside from a temporary weakness and a slight bleeding from the mouth, he seemed to be all right, but as a precaution he was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital. He remained there for an hour and then went home. The horse was soon pulled out of the hole.

TUGS LOST IN THE GALE

The J. E. Wallace and James A. Dumont Blown with Five Mud Scows Out to Sea.

TWO MEN MAY HAVE PERISHED

Were Cut Adrift with Scows That Stranded on Long Island with No Sign of Life on Board—Eighteen Others Rescued.

The storm of Sunday night sent two tugboats to the bottom off Sandy Hook, and twenty men who belonged to their crews and on scows they were towing had a narrow escape with their lives. The fate of two men, in fact, still remains in doubt. Two of the scows were stranded at Jones Inlet, on the Long Island shore. Three others were towed into port yesterday. The lost tugs were the James A. Dumont and the J. E. Wallace, both belonging to the Moran Towing Company of 12 South Street.

The Dumont, with three scows mud-laden from the Wallabout, each with one man aboard, dropped down the East River Saturday night, bound to the dumping grounds about two miles east of the new Coney Island iron pier. Owing to the high east wind then prevailing, she anchored for the night off Erie Basin.

The Wallace, with scows laden with mud from Newtown Creek, steamed down the East River at the same time, and also anchored off the Erie Basin. Each of these scows also had a man aboard. The scowmen were all Norwegians.

The tugs got under way again at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and, proceeding down through the Narrows, went to sea by the East Channel, which lies between the Coney Island Channel and the Swash Channel. It was a beautiful morning. The sky was clear, the atmosphere was balmy. The zephyr breezes from the southwest gave no hint of the boistercus wester that was to follow.

The tugs and their charges reached the mud buoy at about 2 P. M., and the barges, which were of the bottom-dumping variety, dropped their slimy cargoes. Then the wind began to freshen, and as the tugs headed for the harbor choppy seas lashed over their bows viciously. The wind blew harder and the seas rose higher, and the tugs, with their heavy tows, made little headway. Finally they made no headway at all, and then began drifting seaward. No amount of steam that they could crowd on was equal to the opposing blow.

Drifting Out to Sea.

Three hours of this buffeting found the Dumont ten miles east of Sandy Hook, and the Wallace two miles still further to leeward. The Dumont was making bad weather of it. The seas were pounding over her bow and battering her deckhouse, while the spindrift flew high over the funnel. At 5:30 P. M. Capt. Romard was notified by Engineer York that the tug was leaking. The leak was serious, for the boat steadily settled, and at length the water had reached the fireroom floor, when the tug D. S. Arnott, towing a schooner, bore down.

Capt. McElwee, who had advised Capt. Romard to cut loose from his tow, but Capt. Romard refused to do this at that time.

The Arnott then signaled another tug that happened along, and, surrendering to it the schooner, went to the assistance of the Wallace. Capt. George Deming of that tug shouted that he would look out for himself, and the Arnott returned to the Dumont. It was nearly up with the Dumont now. She had settled deep, and was fairly wallowing in the seas. The Arnott got a line out to the scows, and then running alongside the Dumont, towed with her, being ready to lend a hand to her crew if she threatened to suddenly glide out of sight. A few minutes settled her fate. The water had risen until it put out the fires. That decided Capt. Romard. After cutting the hawser connecting with the scows he and his crew escaped to the Arnott. Twenty minutes later they saw the Dumont give a lurch and go out of sight.

The Arnott kept along with her tow. The Wallace was lost to view in the gathering gloom. The wind, blowing at times fifty miles an hour from the west, presented an almost insuperable impediment to progress. It was, in fact, 11 o'clock yesterday morning when she reached Quarantine, and the first news was received of the fate met by the Dumont the night before, and no news had been received of the Wallace.

The Search for the Wallace.

When the news reached Michael Moran of the loss of his boat he lost no time in sending out searching craft for the remaining boat and her crew. It was some consolation, he said, that the eight men on the Dumont and the three scowmen were safe, but he hoped that with the rescue of the seven men on the Wallace and the two scowmen, his boat might be saved to him, but that was not to be.

He sent out at once the tugs P. H. Wise and the De Witt C. Ivins; the Luckenbachs sent out the Ocean King and the L. Luckenbach, and other boats which went out were the Leonard Richards and the wrecker William E. Chapman.

Before any word was received from these searchers, the Marine Observer at Fire Island sent in a report that two scows had come ashore between Jones Inlet and Rockaway. There was no sign of life aboard. It was believed that the Wallace must have taken the men off, and after having cut loose the scows had been blown to sea. The fate of the Wallace and her men became known when during the afternoon the Ocean King came in and reported that while coming in past the Sandy Hook Lightship the crew of that vessel shouted that they had the crew of the Wallace aboard. The rough sea running prevented a near approach to the lightship, and the crew of the tug could not be taken off. They reached the city last night, however. In response to the first question put to them, they said that they had cut loose from the two scows at 6 o'clock Sunday night, and the two Norwegians were still aboard them at that time.

Capt. Deming's Version.

Capt. Deming said: "I was all right up to 6 o'clock last night, but I could make no headway, and as it was a question how long my boat could hold out I decided to leave my tow and save my men and my boat. The hawser was cut and the scows drifted away to the eastward. At the same time the Wallace broached to, and a couple of seas washed clean over her. I headed for the harbor, and was working along slowly and safely up to 8:30 P. M., when my engineer notified me that we were taking in water. The seams had opened.

"I kept right on until 10 o'clock, when I passed the lightship. I didn't get much further, for the engineer called up through the tube that she couldn't float much longer. The water was then up to the fire room floor. I put her about for the lightship. Before I reached it the fires were out. We had just steam enough to take us there and to blow our whistle. I also burned a flare light.

"As we swung near the lightship we managed to get a hawser aboard. It was caught and made fast, and we swung around her stern without touching her. There were fifteen pounds of steam left, and the Wallace was almost awash. A line was thrown to us, and each of our men in turn made it fast around his body, jumped overboard, and was hauled aboard the lightship.

"Of course, in such a seaway it would not have been safe to have gone close alongside. The crew of the light vessel worked like slaves. As each man jumped overboard from the tug the light vessel's crew of thirteen men, with each a hand to the line, ran along her deck, and the man was whipped aboard in short order. Well, we were made comfortable. Capt. Huntley of the light vessel had a good meal made for us and Engineer McDermott put us where we and our clothes were soon dry. They treated us splendidly and I'd like you to say so.

"The hawser to the tug was kept fast until 12:30 A. M. Then it was seen that she was going. A buoy was bent to a piece of the hawser, which was then cut off, and the Wallace went down in thirteen fathoms. The buoy marks the spot."

Besides Capt. Deming, there was the mate, his son, Percy R. Deming; John Sheehan, engineer; James McMahon, steward and cook; John Holland and Thomas Lennon, firemen, and William Wright, deckhand.

Mrs. Robert Mantell Dying.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Robert Mantell, known on the stage as Charlotte Behrens, is lying at the point of death, an operation having been performed yesterday as a last resort. Her husband has canceled engagements at Otttawa and Montreal so as to be at her bedside.

DANCED WITH GOLF STICKS.

Interesting Figures at the Monday Night Cotillion at Delmonico's.

The second of the three Monday cotillions was danced at Delmonico's last night. These dances were organized by Mrs. George Trowbridge of 1 West Forty-seventh Street, Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane of 253 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Mrs. Richard B. Hartshorne of 9 West Fifty-first Street. These three ladies acted as patronesses last night.

Dr. William Armstrong led the cotillion. There were several pretty figures danced, one of them being a golf figure, in which the ladies were armed with genuine golf sticks and struck a ball that was thrown on the floor. In another figure dainty wands were given to the young ladies. The gentlemen received clay pipes.

The third and last of the Monday night cotillions will take place on Feb. 14.

AN EARLY CANDLE-LIGHT TEA.

New England Women Celebrate at the Waldorf the Organization of Their Society.

The National Society of New England Women gave an "early candle-light tea" at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, at which there was a large attendance of the members and their friends. The small ballroom was used, and those who received were Mrs. Alfred Miller Judson, Mrs. William Gerry Shrady, and Mrs. Henry Clarke Coe, assisted by these daughters of the members: Miss Caroline Van Sickle, Miss Helen Niebuhr, Miss Hattie Slade, Miss Bertha Shrady, Miss Hitchcock, Miss McLean, Miss Sutton, and Miss Lila Witherbee.

A musical programme was given while tea was being served. Miss Marie Louise Todd played and Mlle. H. S. Corradé and Miss Helen O'Donnell sang. The tea was in celebration of the third anniversary of the organization of the society.

THE SOUTHERN SOCIETY BALL.

Brooklyn People Meet in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms.

The Southern Society of Brooklyn gave a ball last evening in the Pierrepont Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. There was a large attendance of Brooklyn and Manhattan society folk. The committee in charge consisted of M. A. Rogers Lee, Abbott Brisbane Rhett, and Henry Gaines Hawn.

The patronesses were Mrs. Lewis D. Mason, Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, Mrs. W. Ward Childs, Mrs. Roland Rhett, Mrs. Isaac Reed, Mrs. Austin Dall, and Mrs. John Cabell Breckinridge.

Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ward Childs, Miss Henrietta Dall, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lee Lewis, Miss Virginia Osborne, the Misses Rhett, William B. Rhett, A. Rogers Lee, Lawrence Lee Gaillard, Benjamin A. Hawes, Mrs. Henry J. Gielow, Charles P. Fry, Dr. John C. MacEvitt, Mr. and Mrs. William Langley Martin, William Van Wyck, and Miss Ellen Douglas Bruce.

ANNABELLE MOORE APPEARS.

Feature of the Musical Arts Entertainment at the Astoria.

The feature of the seventh entertainment of the Society of Musical Arts at the Astoria last evening was the appearance of Annabelle Moore of Seeley dinner fame, who gave the final number of the so-called "Astoriettes," or vaudeville numbers.

The large and fashionable audience assembled at 9 o'clock and listened first to a repetition of Massenet's tuneful one-act opera given at the second meeting, sung and acted by M. de Bassini, M. Wiallard, Mme. Challa, and Mlle. de Brélour. Miss Leila Ellis gave a darky folk-tale, "The Rabbit, Wolf, and Bullfrog," which was followed by Merri Osborne in a song-and-dance act, and by Press Eldridge in one of his amusing sketches.

After some delay Annabelle Moore appeared amid an audible murmur of voice and mild excitement. She was dressed as a village girl in a pink dress, with peonies in her hair, and sang a ballad. For an encore she gave a skirt dance.

At the final performance, next Tuesday evening, the one-act opera "Il Maestro di Capella," and the pantomime "In Old Japan" will be given.

Among those present last evening were Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Commander and Mrs. Chadwick, Commander and Mrs. Jacob Miller, Miss Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Shafter Howard, Mrs. T. B. Clarke, Miss Clarke, and Mrs. Augusta Merritt.

Dr. Smith's Recital.

Dr. Gerrit Smith gave another one of his organ recitals in the South Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, it being the two hundred and thirty-eighth in the series of free concerts which he is giving. He was assisted yesterday by Franz P. Kaltenborn, violinist.

Mrs. Sangster's Reading.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster gave a reading of selections from her own poems in Remsen Hall, Court and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The reading was for the benefit of St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies. There was a large attendance.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. James O. Scrymser was at home last night at 109 Gramercy Park.

Mrs. J. V. Dahlgren held a reception at her home, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon, and was assisted by Mrs. George Gould.

J. Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street will give a series of dinners to Judge Denis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals when he visits New York. Only members of the bar will be asked to these dinners.

A progressive euchre party was given at the Hotel Majestic yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the R. W. Smith Memorial Home for Poor Children, in Humboldt Street, Brooklyn. There were 228 players, and twenty-seven prizes. A large sum was realized.

The second of the Fortnightly Musicales took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jules Reynal, 263 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Henry Champlain Tinker, Mrs. George De Witt, Mrs. Edward Winslow, and Mrs. Trenor L. Park assisted Mrs. Reynal in receiving, and there was the usual large attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner at their home, 20 Gramercy Park, last evening. Covers were laid for twenty-four, many of whom later attended Mrs. Sloane's ball. The decorations, by Hodgson, were very attractive, and consisted of a centrepiece of large pink roses, fine mignonette, and roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri von Daur held a reception at their studio, 939 Eighth Avenue, last night. Mr. von Daur gave a talk on art. There was a musical programme, and the guests inspected Mr. von Daur's paintings. These will remain on exhibition today and to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. von Daur will leave for Europe this week.

Coal Trust Argument Postponed.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—By the agreement of counsel with the Court of Appeals to-day, the argument of the Coal Trust cases was put over until the February term. There are four cases involved in the matter, and only one thus far has been appealed to the Court of Appeals. The delay in the other cases is occasioned by the fact that the supplemental order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, explaining its original decision, has not been prepared. The cases will be argued on Tuesday, March 1.

Murder in Saratoga County.

BALLSTON, Jan. 24.—Merritt Rider, aged twenty-five, was murdered yesterday morning about 2 o'clock by Harold Chase, aged nineteen. The two young men were in a roadhouse at Hagedorn's Mills, north of here, and quarreled over a woman. Chase struck Rider with a club, crushing his skull. Chase was arrested and is in the county jail here.

Canadian Clergyman a Suicide.

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Jan. 24.—The Rev. H. G. Burrage, for many years pastor of the English church at East Hatley, was found dead yesterday in a barn in the rear of his residence. He had committed suicide by hanging. He was seventy years of age, and had been in poor health for some time.

POSTAL REDUCTION DECRIED

Speakers at the Grand Central Palace Mass Meeting Oppose Curtailment.

MENACE TO CITY'S WELFARE

A Large Attendance at the Meeting Called by the Merchants' Association—Addresses by Stephen V. White, Thomas L. James, and Others.

A mass meeting was held at the Grand Central Palace last night to protest against the threatened curtailment of the postal facilities of the city. The meeting was under the auspices of the Merchants' Association of New York. President William F. King called it to order, and introduced ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James as Chairman. Charles W. Dayton, Patrick Henry Jones, and Mr. James, the only living ex-Postmasters of New York City, sat together on the speakers' platform.

The great hall was well filled and the galleries sheltered many women. There was no lack of enthusiasm, and all the speakers were well received. Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who arrived direct from Washington at 10 o'clock, was warmly cheered when he announced that the Postmaster General had recommended an application to Congress for an appropriation of $163,000 to meet the deficiency, and that there was little doubt that if sufficient influence were brought to bear in the shape of protests and threats that the money would be allowed.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the proposed curtailment as unjust and unwarranted, and urging Congress to pass some measure that would enable the Postmaster General to rescind his order and avert "that which we believe will entail not only serious inconvenience to millions of people, but an incalculable loss to the business interests of New York and her sister cities."

At the close of the meeting one man in the body of the hall moved that a dispatch be sent to President McKinley describing the meeting and giving the sense of the resolutions addpted. Mr. James said it would be an unnecessary expense, as the newspapers would tell everybody in Washington what had been done. The man responded that he was willing to bear the expense, as he did not believe the legislators read the papers. "If they did," he said, "they would be more awake to the situation in a great city."

His motion was tabled when Congressman Cummings arrived.

Mr. King's Opening.

Mr. King was the first speaker. In introducing Mr. James he spoke of the crippling of the New York Post Office for several years by insufficient appropriations, and a consequent too small force of employes. He declared that the commercial centres of this country have been kept in a nervous condition for several years owing to the uncertainties of the tariff and the future outcome of other questions. What the country wants, he said, is to have the sensational politicians go and to have the merchants, manufacturers, bankers, and men of every line of business in every trade centre become a unit and petition Congress to stop devoting its time to sensationalism.

In the name of the Merchants' Association Mr. King protested against the proposed action of the Post Office Department.

Mr. James reviewed the last report of the Postmaster General, and showed how from a business standpoint it would be poor policy for the department to cripple the New York office to make up for a comparatively trifling deficiency. He showed that 63,337,343 pounds of first-class mail matter produced $60,624,464 revenue, and said, among other things:

Increase in Revenue.

"The increase in the weight of second-class matter for the year was 37,000,000 pounds, as against 13,000,000 pounds the previous year. The cost of transportation of this matter is estimated at 8 cents a pound. The postage revenue received from it was 8½ mills a pound. Thus, 349,000,000 pounds, in round numbers, at 8 cents a pound for transportation, cost $27,920,000; postal revenue received, at 8½ mills per pound, $2,966,403, a loss on transportation alone of nearly $25,000,000.

"Well, what do those in authority propose to do, to put the postal service on a paying basis? They don't propose to cut off that part which is carried on at a loss; but, with amazing stupidity, to cut down that which pays, and thus make the deficit still greater. Can official blundering show a more glaring record than this?

"In this city alone, during the last calendar year, there were deposited at the Post Office 74,605,431 pounds of second-class matter, by publishers and news agents. I do not complain of this. I am one of those who believe that, the wider the distribution of knowledge, the better the citizen, but I do say that, if public policy justifies these enormous expenditures for the free carriage of second-class matter at such a fearful loss, it should certainly justify the petty appropriation necessary to maintain the efficiency of the most profitable part of the business of the Post Office Department. [Applause.]

Warner Miller's Speech.

Warner Miller followed Mr. James. He said in part, after reviewing the improving aspect of business conditions and the damage that would certainly follow any such false economy as that contemplated:

"It was never the idea of our forefathers to make a profit out of the Post Office Department. In short, it did not even hope to make it self-sustaining, and there is nothing in the nature of it that demands of us anything that it may be made self-sustaining even. It is the most important department of the Government so far as our people are concerned.

"We maintain an army and a navy and a thousand and one other things which bring us no immediate return, that do not pay dividends, but that create taxes; but go back with me through the country and over the far West, and what does the average American citizen see of his own Government? Nationally a flag flies over a schoolhouse, but millions of them never saw a soldier of the United States in arms. There are several more millions of them who never saw a flag float over a United States vessel.

"There are millions more who never saw a United States court or a United States Judge; but every day, wherever they live, whether upon the heights of the Rocky Mountains or in the most desolate places of this country, the Government seeks them out and the railroad comes whistling along with the daily mails, or the old stage coach comes rattling into the little town and delivers its message from New York, from London, from Japan, and from every quarter of the world, and the people can see then that there is a Government and that it does something for them.

"If there was a deficiency of $50,000,000 a year instead of $8,000,000 or $10,000,000 it would be no reason why we should curtail the service of the mail, unless it is that we are a bankrupt people, and we are not quite that yet."

S. V. White Talks.

Ex-Congressman Stephen V. White of Brooklyn was next introduced. He said among other things:

"This is a remarkable audience that you give us here to-night to talk to, but there is something much more remarkable than the audience, and that is that within three years of the close of the nineteenth century the imposing stupidity or the Government of the United States should have made the occasion for such a meeting. [Applause.] The question of a deficiency of $160,000 has confronted the Administration—and an Administration which I was proud to help elect.

"I shall not be very proud to help elect them again if they carry on this stupidity longer. [Applause.] But the deficiency of $160,000 had confronted the Administration at Washington, and, forsooth, instead of meeting it as the business of the country and the commerce of the country demanded, on every business principle, they have said, 'We will turn back the dial of time upon the progress of this country twenty-five years to meet the deficiency.'" [Applause.]

Mr. White spoke of the large amount of newspaper and dime-novel mail carried at a cost to the Government of $87,000 a day, and said if there was no other way to meet the threatening deficiency it would be better to take two days' supply of the free newspapers, destroy them, and make up the deficiency out of the money so saved.

"Of course," Mr. White continued, "I am not serious in telling you that such an exigency as that exists and that it is necessary to burn the papers that are being transported at 8½ mills a pound. I am not in earnest in saying that is our solution for the difficulty, but I am in earnest in saying that this department is subject to frauds of the grossest character, and it is transporting a character of cheap literature which is undermining the character of the young men in the country.

An Absurd Proposition.

"Think of the absurdity of the proposition that for $150,000 anybody could seriously think of crippling the postal facilities at the mercantile centres which send the letters pulsating throughout the entire United States, from Scrub Hill and Hickory Run in Kansas to Alligator Swamp and other points of like interest in Alabama. It is all the result of the impulses given to it in the centres of commerce. But, they say, we do not intend to take it away from the commerce; we will take it away from the residential portions of the city, where the women have no business to take up their time in reading more than two letters a day.

"Well, sometimes it is a little hard to say just when a lamb becomes a sheep, and I undertake to say, in defining this question of the residential portions, that there are more houses in the present City of New York, taking Third Avenue, Fourth Avenue, and Sixth Avenue, and the other avenues in New York, and Myrtle Avenue, Fulton Street, and Flatbush Avenue in Brooklyn—taking those, I say, there are more houses on those avenues with stores on the lower floor and residences above them than there are people in the City of San Francisco, where E. Loud comes from; more houses with the lower floors occupied by stores and the upper portions as dwellings than there are inhabitants in the City of San Francisco, including the Chinese quarter, where they put them down on shelves underground.

"And a man from San Francisco that, in the shuffling of the cards, gets to be Chairman of the Post Office Committee at Washington, thinks he can define the residential portions of this city."

Declaring that the only course for Congress to pursue was to approve an appropriation at once, Mr. White said: "If Joe Cannon, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, wants ever to be permitted to pass through Chicago without having a mob on his heels, if they find out who he is, he wants to be on hand to urge the appropriation at once. If Dave Henderson, my old friend from Iowa, the Chairman of the Committee on Roads, finds the slightest opposition in any direction it is his business to start on the double quick and get his Committee on Rules together and pass cloture rule, and have this appropriation made before it is too late, because, I can tell you, that legislation that permits such an outrage as this upon the commerce of this country is damned from this time on politically. [Great applause.] And the newspapers in printing this can spell this damn with a great, big D. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Dayton Introduced.

Before introducing Charles W. Dayton, Gen. James said that Richard Croker, who had intended to be present at the meeting, but had found himself at the last moment unable to attend, had asked him to say that "Mr. Croker is with the City of New York for increased facilities and with you in this matter from start to finish."

Mr. Dayton talked of the need of more, rather than less, money for the New York Post Office, and declared that the postal employes were overworked and underpaid. John J. Rooney of the Catholic Club told the old story of the man who would not believe a buzzsaw could hurt until it cut him to pieces, and said the politicians would be in the same predicament as that man if they "monkeyed with the Post Office."

Resolutions embodying the sense of the meeting were adopted by a rousing vote after a brief speech by John De Witt Warner. Mr. Warner said it was "disgusting and astounding that there is any necessity for such a meeting," and that the occasion might be deemed a farce if the subject did not make it a tragedy. He said New York had always been apathetic as to her rights and ready to pay a lion's share of the taxes for a mouse's share of the benefits, but New York would never submit to have that department interfered with which enabled her to hold her place in the world of commerce.

While awaiting Congressman Cummings, who sent word that he was on the way to the hall, the Letter Carriers' Band played several selections. Mr. Cummings explained the parliamentary steps necessary to obtain an appropriation from Congress, and said there was little fear of the Postmaster General's application being refused, if the voice of the people forced him to demand it urgently.

CARRIER SERVICE DEFICIENCY.

Postmaster General Gary Asks Congress to Appropriate $163,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Postmaster General Gary sent to Congress to-day, through the Secretary of the Treasury, a request for an appropriation of $163,000 to meet a probable deficiency in the free-delivery service for the current fiscal year. He estimates that the net deficiency in the salary account July 1, 1898, will be $117,653, and in the incidental account $67,628, making the total deficiency $185,281, while convertible balances in other accounts reach $22,000, leaving a net deficiency of $163,281.

The consideration of this item will be expedited in the House Appropriations Committee in order to meet the general protests against the threatened reduction in the service.

COST OF CARRIER SERVICE.

Comparative Expense in the Principal Cities of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Chief Machen of the Free-Delivery Division of the Post Office Department has prepared a table giving information regarding the carrier delivery service at fifty of the largest Post Offices of the country. One of the principal points made is that relating to the ratio of the cost of carrier service to the total expenses of the office. In New York this percentage is 17.94; in Chicago, 22.79; Philadelphia, 29.23; Brooklyn, 51.74; Boston, 23.38; St. Louis, 20.62; Baltimore, 34.92; San Francisco, 25.28; Cincinnati, 19.22; Cleveland, 22.80; Buffalo, 25.55; New Orleans, 28.26; Pittsburg, 21.99; Washington, 34.66; Rochester, 22.39; Kansas City, 16.72; Indianapolis, 21.93; Denver, 24.25; Syracuse, 22.96; Richmond, 22.53; Atlanta, 15.24.

The number of square miles served by carriers in the above-named cities is, in round numbers: New York, 65; Chicago, 63; St. Louis, 63; Baltimore, 50; San Francisco, 47; C

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mignon—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cleopatra—8:10.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Governors—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—In Old Kentucky—8:00.
HARLEM OPER HOUSE—The Idol's Eye—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Countess Valeska—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Chamber Music—2:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 11:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening—Hockey Match—8:15.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

HAWAII A FREE PORT—WHY NOT?

Never until this day has it appeared that covetous and perfidious Albion would set our high-minded Nation an example in policy and conduct. But now we behold concurrently England abstaining from grabbing China and forbidding others to grab, while the United States is absorbing Hawaii without so much as asking anybody's leave. The situation is fitly depicted by the reception of President DOLE at Washington as MCKINLEY'S equal, while the Queen who became Mrs. DOMINIS by act of United States diplomats and United States rifles is not received at the White House.

At the very least the United States might, we think, be as decent as Germany became so promptly upon England's suggestion. If Kiao-Chau is to be a free port, why should not Hawaii be one?

The situation is such that it would do minimum violence to Mr. DINGLEY'S sacrosanct ideas, and it cannot possibly do greater violence to our Constitutional system to admit Hawaii in one way than another. Upon the contrary, many difficulties regarding citizenship and administration would be rather lessened, while the United States would be relieved from appearing in its own capacity as the promoter and beneficiary of an official Jameson raid.

THE MANHATTAN'S PLAN.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners has shown good sense and sound judgment in giving Mr. GOULD an official assurance of its willingness "to grant all reasonable applications of the Manhattan Company for such further franchises as will increase the comfort and convenience of the public." The offer is liberal and comprehensive. It puts the commission on firm ground by exhibiting its desire and readiness to accomplish the object of its being—the creation of new facilities for rapid passenger travel within the city. It shows that the Commissioners are not the partisans of any one plan of relief, but have their minds open to any project that will serve the public interest and comfort.

The Manhattan Company has every reason to be well satisfied with the answer of the commission to Mr. GOULD'S letter. It not only promises a hospitable reception to the company's application for any additional franchises that it is in its power to grant, but actually suggests a more comprehensive system of extensions and improvements than Mr. GOULD had ventured to set forth in his communication. If the Manhattan Company is prepared to enter upon a really adequate plan for the accommodation of the public there appears to be no reason why the execution of it should not begin in the early Spring. It is certain that the Rapid Transit Commission will co-operate with the company to the full extent of its lawful powers.

The new west side line proposed by Mr. GOULD, extending from Battery Place to Horatio or Gansevoort Street and through one of those streets to a connection with the Sixth or Ninth Avenue lines, would be of manifest public convenience. It would furnish a means of approach to the great railroad ferries, which are now of slow and difficult access. It is at least doubtful whether the commission is right in its conclusion that the law forbids it to authorize the construction of a line connecting the west side roads with the City Hall terminus of the company's Third Avenue line. Section 4 of the act declares that nothing contained in the act shall authorize "the construction of an elevated railway on Broadway south of Thirty-third Street," but the commission is authorized in the same section to lay out a route "across any of the streets or avenues excepted in this act at any point at which, in its discretion," the board may deem such a crossing necessary. It may be deemed highly inadvisable to grant the permission to cross Broadway with an elevated railroad at Duane Street, but it does not appear to be forbidden by law.

The defacement of the Boulevard and the immense injury to property sure to result from the construction of the extension through Fifty-third Street, Tenth Avenue, and the Boulevard to Fort George are questions of the utmost gravity, to which the commission is bound to give thoughtful attention. Public opinion will resolutely oppose the use of the Boulevard anywhere below One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The board's criticism that this extension should be continued as far as King's Bridge is just. A line to Fort George would be an inadequate accommodation for the west side. The Bedford Park extension, from the present terminus at Tremont, has the warm approval of the commission.

In inviting a more specific statement of the company's plans of improvement, the Rapid Transit Commissioners wisely suggest that the transformation of the company's present lines into three or four track roads is essential to any adequate system of improvement. That would immensely increase the capacity of the system, and would enable the company to transport without inconvenience to extreme down-town points the great numbers of new patrons that would use its facilities as soon as the northward extensions were built.

We earnestly hope that the Manhattan Company will be disposed to avail itself promptly and to the utmost of the opportunity which the commission offers it to provide an acceptable substitute for the commission's own plans of rapid transit.

THE DANGERS OF SECRECY.

It must by this time be evident to the French Ministry that it has made a great mistake in the policy it has pursued with respect to the trial of DREYFUS. It is only fair to assume that none of the members of the Government are afraid of anything "coming out" that affects them personally and that they have opposed the reopening of the case, or, more properly, the opening of it, because it would be a menace to public order. And yet their attempts to hush it up have produced very serious breaches of public order throughout France and even in French possessions outside of France. The riots at Algiers have probably done more actual injury to persons and property than all the disturbances in France.

For this damage, whether or not the Government is legally responsible for it, as the Local Government would be in this country, it is morally responsible. For it is the attempt of the Government to hush up the Dreyfus case that has given its whole force to the agitation for reopening it, and this agitation has in turn provoked the riots. The policy of the Government, too, is directly responsible for the "free fight" in the Chamber on Saturday. It is doubtful whether so general a riot has taken place in the Legislature since the days of the Empire. There were some personal encounters at the height of the Boulangist excitement, but these disgraced only the few members who took part in them, whereas the whole body must bear the shame of this performance. In lack of self-restraint, and general reversion to savagery, the French Chamber descended to the level of the Austrian Reichsrath. Such scenes endanger not only the particular administration, but the very form of government under which they occur. Sober and moderate Frenchmen, who are ashamed of and disgusted by the exhibition which the National Legislature has just made of itself, must be distinctly less disinclined than they were a week ago to resist an attack upon the republic itself. If there were a plausible pretender in sight, even one so plausible as was Gen. BOULANGER, now would be the time for him to get "on horseback." It may be very well for the future of France that no such personage is conspicuous, although our London correspondent has sent us a very pregnant suggestion that one may appear in the person of Prince LOUIS BONAPARTE. It is well known that the tradition of the Russian Court is hostile to the existence of a republic in France. The father of the present Czar expressed that hostility with much bluntness, and we may be quite sure that it is entertained by the present Czar and his advisers. That is a necessity of the Czar's position.

Taking all these things into consideration, it is evident that all the mischief which could have followed a disclosure of the case against DREYFUS has followed, or is sure to follow, the attempt to prevent that disclosure. The feeling that DREYFUS is innocent is growing in France, and the feeling that, innocent or not, he was convicted on insufficient evidence has become very widespread. If even the Government had taken advantage of ZOLA'S challenge to publish its case it would have been in a far better position than it is now in picking up a mere fragment of his charge upon which to prosecute him, and in taking refuge behind phrases about "the honor of the army" and "the interests of the national defense," which the public has come to regard as mere subterfuges. The plain truth is that in a government by general suffrage and by opinion the dangers of publicity in affairs that concern the public and attract its attention, however serious they my be, are less than the dangers of secrecy.

THE MAINE AT HAVANA.

We have not for some months seen so commendable an exhibition of American humor in connection with diplomatic processes as accompanies the dispatch of the battleship Maine to Havana. We have not had a battleship within shot of Morro Castle for some years. Before that one of our men-of-war was frequently to be seen in the harbor. It seems that we had unofficial information that certain evil-disposed Cubans were misbehaving themselves. We were assured by the Spanish Government that their misbehavior did not amount to war, and that Government had protested against our allowing to the malefactors the status of belligerents. But we have nevertheless, out of what we now admit to have been "excessive caution and an overweening regard for the sensibilities of the Spanish public," diverted our men-of-war from their customary visits to Cuban waters.

There is really, it seems, no longer any justification for this false delicacy. The Spanish Government has prepared a project of autonomy in which both that Government and our own have expressed much confidence. At least the Spanish Government has, and our Government, through the President's message, has expressed the view that we ought to wait with patience to give the Spanish Government an opportunity of justifying its confidence. Our most available method for showing our confidence in Spain is obviously to resume our former relations as if they had never been interrupted. This is what other nations have done. Germany already has a man-or-war or two at Havana. If our men-of-war should fail to resume what Secretary LONG calls "their friendly calls at Cuban ports" the Spanish Government might feel hurt at our lack of confidence in its confidence. It is not likely that Spain would have made our aloofness the subject of diplomatic representation, but the effect of it upon Spanish opinion might have been all the more serious because Spain did not see her way to giving it any public expression. The satisfaction which the Spanish Minister at Washington expresses at the announcement that our navy is again on visiting terms with the Spanish Government of Cuba must reflect the relief which is felt in Madrid at the relaxation of the tension.

The Maine is one of our finest and most formidable ships. It would have been a very poor compliment to Spain to resume our visiting terms with her by means of an antiquated tub which a Key West tug could elude and defy. In fact, if there were any trouble in Havana which involved American interests or American citizens, our battleship would go far to justify the picturesque and pungent prediction in respect to Havana that Capt. ROBLEY EVANS, upon a famous occasion, ventured with respect to Valparaiso. As there is no question of the arising of such an exigency, the population of Havana may be expected to be as well pleased as the Spanish Government with the announcement of our intentions.

PRIMARY REFORM AND INDEPENDENT NOMINATIONS.

One fact must clearly be borne in mind by the reformers of primaries: The abuses they seek to do away with are not caused by legislation, and legislation can do nothing but make their abolition a little easier than it otherwise would be.

The greatest help toward doing away with bribery, corruption, and coercion at the polls was the Australian ballot, because it gave such a degree of secrecy that no voter could be coerced and no briber could be sure that he got the vote he had purchased. In like fashion all that law can do toward sound primaries is to remove such obstacles as can be reached by law. These are not in reality many or important, and such as they are no one doubts that a majority of honest and earnest voters in any party could remove them without law if they were really determined to do so. As was very clearly said by the Mayor of Chattanooga: "The only reform that can be accomplished is through intelligent party management, and intelligent party management can only be secured by the participation of the intelligent, conscientious classes." The same view was put from a different standpoint by Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

"The problem before the people is very largely how to stir reputable citizens up to their duties, and to make those duties easy to perform, while at the same time depriving the less reputable portion of the community both of the chance to commit frauds in politics and of the opportunity to be rewarded for committing them."

Probably the most effective aid toward securing honest primaries would be cutting down patronage to the very lowest point. At present the primaries are controlled by the boss and his lieutenants through men who either hold public place or hope to get it. The patronage supplies the politicians with the chief motive power of their machinery. It is not the sole power, for there is a certain number of alert and energetic men who would "go into politics" for the excitement and pleasure of the struggle, and very often these are among the most efficient and least scrupulous of the "workers." But the great body of the agents through whom a political machine is run are after the places. They are in politics as a trade. They will give to it all the strength and care and study that other trades get from those who earn their living by them. This class of workers will not easily be overthrown by men to whom politics is one of many interests, and who have no sustained or selfish motive for attending to it the year round. If the places can be taken out of politics, so that an election cannot turn out or put in office any but the officials who fix the policy of the Government, the occupation of the greater number of the agents who now run the party machine would be gone. Members of the party with no strong motive but the public good as they see it would stand a better chance.

Apart from this policy, we have not great confidence in any legislation for the reform of primaries, though we should certainly support any experiment undertaken in good faith and promising any practical result. The one principle which seems to have taken any hold on the minds of those who have studied the subject is the need of securing the direct expression of the wish of the voter. The present method is for the voters to choose delegates who choose candidates, or choose other delegates by whom candidates are named. But if direct choice of candidates is to be adopted, how will their names be made known, how will their claims to fitness be pressed? Obviously the process of manipulation and the field for it are somewhat changed, but manipulation remains possible and will still repay the efforts of the professional politicians. No law can prevent the formation of voluntary associations for the purpose of influencing the choice of candidates. These may easily embrace the same elements that now constitute the party machine. If they determine in January the candidates whose nomination they will try to secure in September or October and work with the same diligence and skill that they now show, they will stand a very good chance to carry their points.

And this brings us to what we regard as, in a sense, the key to the problem—making independent nominations easy. It is by such nominations that the work of the machine can best be regulated and its evils kept within the narrowest limit. It is, all things considered, very much more important for the voter to have a free choice at the polls than at the primaries, and there is absolutely no good reason why he should not have that choice. If the machine knows that its candidates, once put in the field, can be resisted at the polls only with great difficulty or cost, it will be bound to secure their nomination if possible. If it knows that they may be defeated by independent action it will be more careful. That, at least, is some gain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When The Sun, a few days ago, generously devoted several inches of its editorial space to sympathetic comments on the dropping of a line from a paragraph in our "News Condensed" department, we were duly grateful for the kindness. The accident was of no great importance, perhaps, but THE TIMES aims at perfection in all things, and it is glad to see that even typographical errors are rare enough in its pages to attract the attention of its contemporaries. Highly as we appreciate, however, the graceful compliment implied by The Sun's close perusal and friendly criticism of our work, we venture to remind it that forgetfulness of self, though always admirable in the abstract, can be carried too far. While worrying about our little accidents, The Sun overlooks really serious ones that happen in its own office. For instance, on Sunday it printed a long and excellent description of Vienna's cafés and credited it to The Chicago Inter Ocean! Now that description was written for THE TIMES, paid for by THE TIMES, and printed in THE TIMES several weeks ago. Of course The Sun was welcome to it, but we do think proper credit should have been given. A misfortune of another kind, but even more serious, befell our contemporary yesterday, when it used "House in Harlem Blown Down" as headline over its account of the destruction of a building miles to the north of Harlem's uttermost limit. If time, space, and inclination permitted we could continue almost indefinitely the list of blunders noted recently in The Sun, but these two are enough to pay our debt in regard to the dropped line.

—After Saturday's battle in the French Chamber of Deputies had subsided, 125 neckties and the fragments of many coats were found scattered about the scene of the struggle. This is most interesting as an illustration of Gallic characteristics. It is evident that the Deputies, instead of pummeling each other with their fists, as Anglo-Saxon men would have done, resorted to the tactics familiar among Anglo-Saxon women of the class that occasionally finds the tongue an inadequate implement for the expression of opinion. The angry statesmen clawed wildly in the air with fingers crooked instead of clenched, inflicting many scratches but few bruises, and were content with the rending of garments. We do not insist that the methods which English-speaking legislators would have adopted at a similar crisis are intrinsically more admirable than those of which the 125 neckties were the trophies, but they are different, and the difference is great enough to need the large word National for its adequate description. The French regard our system of hand-to-hand fighting as brutal, and they are not wrong, but, on the other hand, we consider theirs as ridiculous, and, as this view, too, seems to be accurate, a satisfactory balance is attained. In time, doubtless, both races will unite on argument as better than any kind of fighting, but that won't be to-morrow or next day.

—If gross exaggeration does not mark the accounts which many papers are printing, there are so-called "revivals" now going on in towns not far from this one that deserve the instant attention of the police. Such displays of superstitious ignorance, such willful exploiting of human folly, and such brutal endangering of human life and reason as are described in these reports are to be duplicated to-day only among the followers of the voodoo cult. They were common enough in all lands in the Middle Ages, and excite no astonishment when read in old books detailing the acts of illiterate peasants, but it is difficult to realize that now and within a few miles of the western metropolis, catalepsy is still confounded with religion, hysteria with inspiration, and delirium with revelation from on high. Such seems to be the case, however, and again we must with humility confess the superficiality of our civilization.

—A sign of the times is to be seen in the consolidation, just effected at Newport, of a street railway company and one organized to supply electricity for purposes of illumination. This has been done, of course, because there will be economy in producing, by means of one great plant, all the electricity needed for the two uses, and thus two industries, hitherto entirely unrelated, are made branches of a single enterprise. It is evident that the process is bound to be carried much farther as time goes on. One set of furnaces, boilers, and dynamos can do more than light streets and buildings and move street cars. As electrical science advances, it can also do all heating and cooking, furnish all power for manufacturing needs—in short, supply about all the energy not mental that any given community may need. Some approximation to this is inevitable. The only point that needs discussion—by philosophers and other members of the leisure class—is the question, Who should own the great central stations? Perhaps that problem, too, like others, will settle itself.

PERSONAL.

—There is a report that the English authorities at Hongkong have just surrendered to the Chinese Government that Dr. SUN YET SEN about whom so much excitement was created in London some months ago. If the news be true, Dr. SUN is no doubt in serious danger of soon meeting one of those elaborate and spectacular deaths that are the specialty of Oriental executioners, but before indulging in any shrill denunciation of the English for thus giving up a political offender, it will be judicious to consider all the facts in the case. The man is a self-confessed plotter against the existing dynasty of China. That isn't much or even anything against him, but it is a very good reason why the representatives of said dynasty should take energetic measures to suppress his activity. In London the Chinese Minister took measures that were illegal as well as energetic, and he was forced to set the conspirator free. Dr. SUN then went to Japan, whence he wrote to the Colonial Secretary asking if he could return to Hongkong. The Secretary replied: "I am directed to inform you that this Government has no intention of allowing the British Colony of Hongkong to be used as an asylum for persons engaged in plots and dangerous conspiracies against a friendly neighboring empire, and that in view of the part taken by you in such transactions, which you euphemistically term in your letter 'emancipating your miserable countrymen from the cruel Tartar yoke,' you will be arrested if you land in this colony, under an order of banishment issued against you in 1896." Despite this plain warning, Dr. SUN seems to have made the trip. Whether he should have been handed over for torture, if he has been so handed over, is a question hard to decide at this distance, but when all the facts are known we doubt if any great wrong will be revealed.

—"Drive out the drones" is an admirable phrase, and Mayor VAN WYCK is to be congratulated on its invention, still more on the courage to speak it, and, most of all, on the apparent sincerity with which he utters the words. Driving out the drones, however, will not amount to much in itself if they and their kind are not kept out, and that may be a much more difficult task. This city has seen many a banishment of drones before now, and also the installation of new drones in their places more than once. But it's poor business to criticise a first step just because it is a first step. The fact that it is in the right direction gives reason to hope, even if it doesn't to believe, that the next one will not be backward or to one side.

—Vehement dissatisfaction has been expressed by Mr. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE of Baltimore because a recent address of his was so reported in many Northern papers as to read like a qualified defense of lynching. To remove this impression he has sent to The Baltimore News an exact transcript of what he said. Careful reading of the eminent gentleman's words, we must confess, rather confirms than removes the impression mentioned. Mr. BONAPARTE declares, indeed, that "in practice the system is unquestionably liable to grave abuse," and that "where every citizen has his share in making the laws, those claim more than their share who ask the privilege of breaking them," but he also presents arguments like the following: "Judge Lynch may make mistakes, and his mistakes can be corrected by no writ of error, but if the number of failures of justice in his court could be compared with those in our more regular tribunals I am not sure that he need fear the result. I believe that very few innocent men are lynched, and of those who have not committed the particular offense for which they suffer a still smaller proportion are desirable members of society. A few defaulting State Treasurers or 'boodle' Aldermen, even one or two United States Senators who know more about the operation of 'trusts' than they can find it convenient to tell, hanging untried to lamp-posts would not be a wholly edifying spectacle; but it would have a more wholesome effect on public officials than a long series of quashed indictments, disagreeing juries, forfeited 'straw' recognizances, and varying phases of legal impunity for prosperous scoundrelism." If this isn't a "qualified defense" of lynching, what is it?

NUGGETS.

Energy Misapplied.

"Bindley is a great hustler."
"Yes, but he never has time to get started right."—Chicago Journal.

Handicapped.

"Who is your favorite author?"
"Pardon me, Sir, but I am an author myself."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As Usual.

"At the meeting of our Browning Society last night all the lights suddenly went out."
"And, of course, as usual, you all found yourselves groping in the dark."—Philadelphia North American.

His Brother's Strong Point.

Boy with the Snub Nose—Say, your brother ain't nothin' but a usher at a theatre.
Boy with the Soiled Face—I know it, but he can ush better'n ary other feller they've got.—Chicago Tribune.

Too English.

Meandering Michael—Dis country is goin' to de dogs, Willum. De way de prosperous Americans imitates de English is sickenin' to me.
Walking Willum—How so, Mike?
"I asked dat feller we jist passed if he wouldn't give me a few cents to git a bed wid, and he replies, 'Not a penny, Sir!'"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFIDENCE.

From The Washington Star.

We may annex Hawaii
And we may protect the seals;
And settle the disturbance
That the Cuban isle reveals.
We may regulate the tariff
Till our needs it closely fills;
And certainly we'll pass a few
Appropriation bills.

One can't of course accomplish
All that he may desire.
Hawaii, Cuba, and finance
May possibly hang fire.
But, none the less, we're happy
And hope each being thrills.
We'll surely point with pride to those
Appropriation bills.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

"The Tree of Knowledge," by R. C. Carton, at the Lyceum Theatre.

AN ATTRACTIVE NEW PLAY

Fanny Davenport's Powerful Acting in "La Tosca" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre—The Music Hall Changes.

A smart and interesting play, put together with infinite care by a skilful student of stagecraft, was acted, if not with flawless art, at least with perfect sympathy and uncommonly good intelligence, and invested with rare personal charm, at the Lyceum Theatre last night. R. C. Carton wrote the play, which is called "The Tree of Knowledge," and is by far the most "important" and strongest piece he has yet signed.

It is a long distance up the ladder from his conventional little "Sunshine and Shadow," not, to be sure, because it lacks "conventionality," for that is the food upon which Mr. Carton feeds and grows strong, but because of its sophisticated workmanship, its cleverly applied gloss of "modernity," and its technical deftness. It involves (like all of its author's plays) such a story of love and the results of it among the British aristocracy and gentry as the ordinary novelists (the fellows whose names do not count for much) turn out for the British presses at the rate of some thousands yearly.

And, what is more, while it abounds in domesticity, and properly glorifies the virtues of the same; while it dallies, smartly but quite safely, with cynicism and materialism, yet it is quite as untrue to life, in its details, as any popular play or novel can be.

One reason for this is the playwright's intentional exaggeration, for theatric effect, of every salient trait in each of his important personages; another is his bold sacrifice, to meet the requirements of his plot, of the very traits he insists upon as most distinguishing those personages. Thus Monica Blayne is represented, very convincingly for the most part, as a young woman of great generosity and consideration for others.

Yet she deliberately keeps dangling by her side for four mortal months an estimable gentleman, knowing well that he contemplates offering his hand in marriage and fully intending to reject him—just because, in her forethought, she wants to provide a good scene for herself and him in Act V. Thus Loftus Roupell is represented as a "man of the world," yet he is made to consent to the use of the very man of all others he would prefer not to have know of a certain disreputable liaison as a go-between. He is represented, too, as a person who passes among gentlefolks as one of them, as a man of good breeding, yet he does not hesitate to involve a pure woman, whom he respects, in a dishonorable love affair.

But these false ethics do not hurt the play in the least as theatrical entertainment; and the wonder is, not that Mr. Carton has thus juggled with human character and manners, but that he has so ably contrived to make his new-old tale of coincidence, youthful heroics, and depravity illumined by sentimentality but unblemished by a single hint of virtue so fresh in seeming and so interesting. It does not bore, though the tempo of the performance was entirely too slow last night, and the dénouement was delayed until 11:45. It is generally both exhilarating and charming.

There is, as we have intimated, a modern veneering upon the old material. The cynical libertine is not new, but his wicked philosophy has been smartly refurbished. All the dialogue, sentimental and humorous, declamatory and conversational, is exceedingly well written. The play abounds in quotable passages.

Its pictorial side is charming, and the author's frequently proclaimed admiration for Dickens is reflected again in his study of the rural poacher and jack-of-all-trades, Sweadle, and his well-meaning daughter, Deborah; in the old Major with his host of pets and his manner of getting involved in his speech, and in affectionate Mrs. Stanyon and her bunch of household keys.

Also, the character of that rankest sentimentalist of all the remembered temptresses of the stage, Mrs. Brian Hollingsworth, is not unworthy of Dickens in his Lady Dedlock or Edith Dombey mood. There is one very powerful scene in "The Tree of Knowledge." There are two or three others of considerable force. The play will long survive.

It is beautifully mounted at the Lyceum, of course, and the acting, already generally commended, deserves much more in the way of detailed comment than can be given to it this morning. Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, and Mr. Felix Morris are happily placed, and their acting is fairly beyond cavil; while Miss Mannering has a rôle which exhibits some of her best qualities and in which her skill does not fail her.

But not less interesting than these are Miss Opp, whose lack of practical experience we can now appreciate for the first time, but whose unquestionable talent is strongly exerted; Mr. Morgan, who plays with abundant feeling and force as the too morbid hero; Mr. Mills as the youth who draws a large, blonde, vociferous blank in the matrimonial lottery, and then takes to chloral, and Mr. Courtleigh as the "man of the world."

The last named actor is inclined to bear on too heavily when the fabric is very slight. Similarly, Miss Opp must more frequently employ the conversational tone; for, though her voice is musical, her measured speech becomes tiresome. She is a lovely and intelligent woman, and likely her stage career will be brilliant. John Findlay and Alison Skipworth, both well suited, complete the cast. The acting of some of the younger members of the company will greatly improve with practice, and they'll have plenty of practice in "The Tree of Knowledge." A play of this kind lingers.

Sir Mostyn Hollingworth.....Charles Walcot
Brian Hollingworth.....Frank R. Mills
Nigil Stanyon.....Edward Morgan
Loftus Roupell.....William Courtleigh
Major Blencoe.....Felix Morris
Sweadle.....John Findlay
Royds.....Thomas Whiffen, Jr
Monica.....Mary Mannering
Mrs. Stanyon.....Mrs. Whiffen
Deborah Sweadle.....Alison Skipworth
Belle.....Julie Opp

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Miss Davenport Begins an Engagement in Sardou's "La Tosca."

Fanny Davenport began a two weeks' engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre last evening, "La Tosca" being the medium of her bid for public favor. This play of Sardou's will be given again Friday evening, the remainder of the week being devoted to "Cleopatra." It was a most cordial welcome that Miss Davenport, Mr. Macdowell, and the supporting company received, showing that this actress has a strong hold on the affection of this public.

As the songstress of Sardou's drama, especially in the third and fourth acts, she played with her accustomed skill and vigor. She was at her best in the scene where she hesitates between love and duty when Mario is undergoing torture, and finally reveals the secret of Angelotti's hiding place. It was in this scene, too, that Mr. Macdowell, as Scarpia, was at his best.

It was all very impressive to the younger generation of theatregoers, especially to such as had seen no other portrayal of Floria Tosca, and their applause was evidence of that fact, for it was sincere and hearty. Miss Davenport's company was well drilled and gave her fairly good support.

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

Verdi's Favorite Work Given Last Night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Verdi's "Aida" is a great opera. It is very hard to prevent it from making its effect with the audience. The music is glorious, and its dramatic force is bound to make itself felt, even when it is inadequately given. A complete and satisfying performance of the opera requires a good many more elements of strength than are to be found in the Metropolitan Opera House when occupied by a company without permanent organization. It requires six efficient artists of the first rank, all endowed with robust voices, immense physical resources, and great dramatic temperament. Beyond and above all this there must be a thorough understanding of Verdi's purpose to throw overboard the meaningless jingle of the Neapolitan school of opera and to produce a complete and consistent dramatic work. And there must be a sympathy with that purpose. To attempt to interpret "Aida" from the old point of view of the opera as a mere succession of arias, duets, and ensembles is to court disastrous failure. "Aida" makes use, to be sure, of the old operatic forms, but so did "Don Giovanni" and "Orfeo," and yet these were genuine lyric dramas, and so is "Aida." In the performance it must be treated as such. Every means must be adapted to that end. The persons in the cast must be fitted for their parts. Simply to sing beautifully is not to interpret any part in the opera. Every one is a piece of dramatic characterization. Even the King is a distinct figure.

As given at the Metropolitan Opera House the opera suffered from a lack of some of the most conspicuously necessary elements of its influence. It is, perhaps, not impossible to surmise the reasons why Mme. Melba attempted a part so utterly unsuited to her voice, her style, and her temperament as Aida. She did it probably for the same reason that induced her to attempt Brünnhilde. This popular and gifted soprano is beginning to wonder just what place is open to her in the field of lyric art. The public can no longer be beguiled to go and listen to old-fashioned Italian opera. "La Traviata" was all very well for the opening night, but Mme. Melba will find a different audience if she sings in it again this season.

The case is even worse for "Lucia," "Semiramide" and "Rigoletto." Yet it is for the soprano rôles in these operas that nature has fitted Mme. Melba, and she is naturally at a loss to know what to do for new rôles. But she uses poor judgment when she allows herself to attempt the supremely dramatic parts. Her voice is not of the proper quality or power, and if she goes on forcing it as she did last night she will simply ruin one of the most precious gifts that Heaven ever put in a human throat. The famous soprano was cordially applauded last night by a large audience of a friendly disposition, but she did not achieve an artistic success. She even phrased badly at times, and her attempts to bring out the passionate feelings of the Ethiopian were extremely tentative. She will be better liked hereafter as Juliet.

Of all the persons in the cast last night Signor Campanari was the only one who approached adequacy in the interpretation of his part. He is thoroughly acquainted with the meaning of the rôle of Amonasro, and while a man of greater physique and more robust voice would make a stronger impression in the part, Signor Campanari sang his music admirably within the limits of his voice, and brought the warmth of a genuinely dramatic temperament to an impersonation which was sincere at every point. Mme. Stella Brazzi made her first appearance with the company as Amneris. Now, Amneris is quite as difficult a part to perform well as Aida, and more difficult to fill, because contraltos equal to its demands are rare. Mme. Brazzi was conventionally acceptable in the part. Her voice is by no means one of power, fine quality, or distinction, but it was at least capable of uttering the notes of the part. She phrased her music correctly, and showed herself to be in a general way acquainted with the traditions of this opera and with the routine of her business. Of inspiration or dramatic force it was not easy to find any evidence.

Of the men, other than Signor Campanari, it would be most charitable to say as little as possible. M. Ibos sang flat most of the time in the rôle of Radames, though he phrased well. But the quality of his voice and the character of his production of it would naturally prevent him from achieving success as Radames. Mr. Stehmann was a very feeble King and M. Boudouresque a weak and colorless Ramphis.

The stage business in the finale of the second act was excellent, but that is about all that can be said in favor of the ensemble. The chorus was weak in tone and uncertain in attack, and there was a general lack of ginger in the entire proceeding. The orchestra played well, and Signor Bimboni conducted with judgment, though it is easy to see where many noble effects might be introduced. However, the orchestral part of "Aida" is usually neglected. The audience last night was a large one and it had a fine reserve force of enthusiasm. A good deal of that was undoubtedly due to the influence of Verdi's music.

"MIGNON" AT THE AMERICAN.

The Castle Square Opera Company in Ambroise Thomas's Familiar Work.

Ambroise Thomas's opera "Mignon" has not been performed often of late years. It was given not so very long ago to enable Marie Van Zandt to exhibit herself as the barefoot heroine, and even so distinguished a dramatic soprano as Lilli Lehmann has been heard here as Filina of the agile polonaise. But the infrequency with which the work is given ought naturally to make many persons wish to hear it, particularly as much of the music is familiar in the concert room. "Mignon," while not a work of the grand type, is agreeable and melodious, and it will always please lovers of light opera. It was performed last night by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre to the manifest delight of a large audience. The popular numbers were warmly applauded, and there were, as usual, a goodly number of encores.

The Castle Square Company appears to be an elastic organization, for at almost every production some new face is seen. Last night's newcomer was Myrta French, who seemed to please the audience very much as Filina. Mignon proved to be well within the scope of Grace Golden's voice, and Lizzie MacNichol was a handsome and musical Frederic. Joseph F. Sheehan was the Wilhelm Meister; William Wolff the Lothario, and E. S. Knight the Laertes.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Chief among the performers this week is Jennie Yeamans.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Frank Daniels, in his droll and entertaining portrayal of the inventor in "The Idol's Eye," is at the Harlem house this week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—That popular melodrama, "In Old Kentucky," with its thrilling race track scene, was produced before a large audience last night.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Charmion, the audacious trapeze woman, is still the principal attraction at this music hall. Other performers are Alberto and Alberta, European novelty dancers; Mlle. Vetter, Clause Agnew, Mlle. Lora, Delmore and Lee, and the tenor, Guille.

EDEN MUSEE.—There are some new cinematograph pictures at the Musée this week. The new collection of wax groups, including Andrée and his balloon, has given new interest to this department. The concerts of the Hungarian Band given afternoons and evenings are always excellent.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The animated song sheet, with sixty notes in the human score, and Sadie Fox as the soloist, is one of the main attractions. The programme also includes a number of good turns, such as Leonidas's troupe of trained cats and dogs, Bert Coote and Julie Kingsley in "A Supper for Two," Fagin and Byron, Clara Morton, and Gracey and Burnette.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Nance O'Neil and McKee Rankin in a condensed scene, "True to Life," are among the chief attractions at this house. Dean Edsall yesterday made her début in variety in a neat sketch entitled "The Two Rubles," in which she was supported by Frank J. Keenan. Among the other attractions were Alice Raymond, the cornetist; Conroy and McDonald, Frank Lawton, Leola Mitchell, the "living doll," and the living pictures.

PLEASURE PALACE.—A good bill is offered at the Fifty-eighth Street house this week. Filson and Errol in a sketch, "A Tip on the Derby," are very entertaining, as is Rudineff in his imitations and productions of smoke pictures and shadowgraphs. A clever equestrian act by the Meers sisters is also interesting. Among the others in the bill are Charles B. Welles in "Frederic Lemaitre," Francelli and Lewis, Fransioli sisters, Howard and Bland, Hal Merritt, Grace Smith, and Lincoln and Gillett.

OLYMPIA MAY REOPEN.

Arrangements to This End Completed by Mr. Hammerstein, It Is Said.

All kinds of rumors were current in theatrical circles last night regarding the affairs of the Olympia. One which received credence was that Oscar Hammerstein had completed arrangements with the New York Life Insurance Company whereby an application is to be made to the court to-day for the discharge of the receiver, and that in the event of its being granted, it is to immediately resume the management of the building and open the music hall with an elaborate bill.

This report, however, could not be confirmed. Andrew Freedman, who occupied a box with Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and others, at Weber & Fields's, refused to make any

alized that it is almost impossible to secure reliable tenants for the building. The conclusion has been reached, it is said, that it would be better to reopen it under the old management than allow it to remain closed indefinitely.

A meeting is likely to take place to-day, when some definite action may be taken regarding the opening of the building.

DAN DALY'S BENEFIT.

The Sale Amounted to $1,800, with Much More in Sight.

A large gathering was present yesterday afternoon at the Casino to bid at the auction sale of boxes and seats for the benefit performance of "The Telephone Girl," to be given this afternoon to Dan Daly, the comedian who seriously hurt himself by a fall recently on the stage at the Park Theatre, Boston, during the performance of "The Belle of New York."

The announcement that there would be a half dozen of the town's principal comedians who would give an exhibition of their wit as auctioneers made the gathering unusually large, and these funny men who contributed toward the fun included Peter F. Dailey, "Sam" Bernard, Charles J. Ross, John Ward, and James Thornton.

Louis Mann acted as master of ceremonies, and the bidding was extremely spirited, the sale for the afternoon netting over $1,800. This, with the present advance sale, already assures a gross income of fully $3,000. The highest price paid for a box was $330, subscribed for by a syndicate of Mr. Daly's Casino friends. Peter Dailey had the honor of disposing of this box. James Thornton sold one of the high-priced boxes to Ada Dare for $115, and she followed this up by purchasing another from Charles J. Ross for $45.

Other purchasers of boxes were Ward and Vokes at $115 and another for $62; M. L. Powers at $110, Weber and Fields $100, another at $78, and John T. Kelly $90, John Slavin paid $70 for a single gallery seat, and the "Belle of New York" company, playing in the West, wired an order for a single seat at $100.

JAMES K. HACKETT'S PLANS.

He Will Remain with Daniel Frohman This Season at Least.

James K. Hackett's recent announcement of his marriage to Miss Mary Mannering, leading woman of the Lyceum stock company, last May, will not affect his professional position with Daniel Frohman for this season. He will resume his part as leading man in about three weeks.

Regarding his plans for next season, Mr. Hackett said: "Of course every young actor like myself has ambitions, and irrespective of the fact that I would rather be under the management of Daniel Frohman than any other manager, if we find it an absolute impossibility to reach an agreement I will certainly accept one of the many plays that have been offered to me." Mr. Hackett, when asked to mention the names or authors of some of these plays, said he would rather not, until he talks further with Mr. Frohman. Mr. Hackett said he had received flattering offers from England to play there next season.

Miss Mannering will continue as Mr. Frohman's leading woman for next season, as a contract has already been signed.

Mr. Frohman said yesterday that there was no truth whatever in the report that he had decided not to re-engage Mr. Hackett. He said that the return of his leading man to the company next year remained entirely with Mr. Hackett.

Lottie Collins in Vaudeville.

Manager Alfred Aarons of Koster & Bial's, after carrying on negotiations for several weeks, concluded arrangements with Lottie Collins last night for her first American appearance in vaudeville. Miss Collins was last engaged by Charles Frohman for her appearance between the two plays, "The Fires of Fate" and "Indian Summer," which were presented at the Garden Theatre early in December. The production proved unsuccessful, and Mr. Frohman was compelled to disband the company. Since then Miss Collins has been resting in this city. After her engagement at Koster & Bial's of three weeks, which begins next Monday night, she will return to England and resume her engagement there at the Palace.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Henry Miller will open his engagement in this city at the Garden Theatre on Feb. 21, presenting a new play, "The Master," by Stewart Ogilvie.

Joseph Jefferson and his son, Charles Jefferson, with a large theatre party, occupied two boxes last night at Weber and Fields's.

The Professional Woman's League gave a reception yesterday in honor of Fanny Davenport.

Bassett Roe, who was playing the part of Achim von Lohde in "The Countess Valeska," notified Miss Marlowe yesterday that he was taken with a severe cold, and consequently would be unable to fill his rôle. The part was filled by J. M. Colville, who will play it for the balance of Miss Marlowe's New York engagement.

The demand for seats to witness Charles Coghlan's special matinée of "The Royal Box" at the Garden Theatre to-day has been very great. Over 3,000 letters were received between Saturday morning and last evening, but as the capacity of the house is limited necessarily a large number of requests had to be refused. Mr. Coghlan's engagement has been so successful that Charles Frohman made every effort to get it extended.

FISHERY CONGRESS CLOSED.

The International Fishery Organization Created—Dr. Agassiz President.

gress closed to-night. A resolution was passed to-day recommending that the international fishery organization be organized, and the recommendation was carried out by selecting Dr. Alexander Agassiz of the United States President, M. Perrer of France Vice President, A. Nelson Cheney of New York Second Vice President, and Hugh L. Smith, United States Fish Commission, Secretary and Treasurer. An Executive Committee of forty members, representing every country, was named. The place and time of the next meeting has not yet been decided upon.

PROMENADE WEEK AT YALE.

Freshmen and Seniors Play Pranks to Amuse the Visitors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—The freshmen, who are prohibited from taking any active part in the social features of the junior "Prom" celebration at Yale, perpetrated numerous pranks to-day, and a party of ten seniors this afternoon paraded about the campus, garbed in costumes that were intended as a burlesque on the conventional dress of the "swell set."

The freshmen's antics at the promenade concert of the Yale Banjo and Glee Club to-night were a prominent feature of the affair. The youngsters, who were in the gallery, sent down bushels of small pieces of paper, and threw cards all over the house bearing the class numerals on them. The attendance at the concert was large.

This afternoon there were many teas, both formal and informal. The class germans were held after the concert.

TWO PEPPER MURDER ARRESTS.

Mrs. James J. Smith Implicates Her Husband and C. M. Shew.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The suspected murderers of Andrew J. Pepper, who was found dead in his barn in Rush, Susquehanna County, Penn., on Oct. 19, have been arrested, as the result of a confession made by Mrs. James J. Smith, common-law wife of one of the alleged murderers, in this city. Yesterday J. J. Smith was arrested in Coventry, N. Y., and on Saturday night officers arrested Cornelius M. Shew near Hancock, N. Y.

The murdered farmer was afraid of banks because he had lost $2,000 in a bank failure four years ago, and kept all his money in the house. The murder was committed for the money, which however, the men failed to secure. After the crime both returned to Susquehanna, Penn.

One night Mrs. Smith pretended to be asleep and heard the men discussing the murder. A month ago, fearing they would discover her knowledge of the secret, she fled to this city. Lewis W. Marseilles, a shirt ironer, gained her confidence, and to him she confessed her secret. Marseilles expects to get a reward of $1,000.

ITALIAN VESSEL FOR CHINA

King Humbert Tells the Captain that Italy's Interests Are Akin to England's.

RUSSIANS AND BRITISH ALERT

The Flagship Centurion Shadowed from Nagasaki by a Gunboat—Japan to Find Out the Future Status of Ta-Lien-Wan.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The Italian armored cruiser Marco Polo will sail for the Far East on Wednesday. King Humbert granted an audience to the Captain of the Marco Polo to-day with a view of expressing his wishes and defining the policy of Italy in the Far East. His Majesty intimated that Italy's interests lay in the direction of trade expansion, and were, therefore, akin to England's.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Nagasaki, Japan, says:

"The British and Russian squadrons are strictly watching each other's movements. When the British battleship Centurion, flagship of the squadron, left Nagasaki yesterday (Sunday) she was shadowed by the Russian gunboat Sivootch. The Japanese fleet is still at Yokosuka, but is expected to sail shortly for Wei-hai-wei. No serious developments are looked for."

The Daily Mail says this morning that Japan intends to test whether Ta-lien-wan is to be an open port or under Russian control.

The new Chinese cruiser Hi-Chi was launched last evening at Baron William Armstrong's shipbuilding yards at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GERMANY'S GAINS IN CHINA.

Baron Von Buelow Says the New Churches Will Be Supplied with Imperial Tablets as a Safeguard.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Referring to China, before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to-day, Baron von Buelow, the Foreign Minister, said the negotiations now concluded had resulted, first, in the Governor of Shan-Tung being removed and forever debarred from holding high office; six high officials, named by Germany, had also been removed and punished, and proceedings had been instituted for the punishment of the actual perpetrators of the crime. Secondly, China had promised to pay 3,000 taels for the material losses of the mission. Thirdly, as atonement for the death of the missionaries, three churches were to be erected, each provided with an imperial tablet showing them to be under the protection of the Chinese Emperor, one at Tsin-Nig, another at Tsao-Chou-Fu, and a third at the place where the murders were committed. China grants 66,000 taels for each church and free sites. Another 24,000 taels is assigned for building seven secure residences for the Catholic Prefecture of Tsao-Chou-Fu. Fourthly, a special imperial edict is issued for the protection of the German missions.

"China," Baron von Buelow explained, "has thus complied with all our demands. Bishop Anzer regards the imperial protection tablets as extremely advantageous. The privilege is rarely accorded, and will considerably heighten the prestige of the Catholic missionaries in the eyes of the Chinese.

"The German Government believes it has done all that is necessary for the prevention of further outrages. The best guarantees, however, are the permanent presence, under the treaty, of German men-of-war and garrison at Kiao-Chau by which it is hoped the authorities and population of China will not again forget that no wrong done to German subjects will be allowed to pass unpunished."

Baron von Buelow, in concluding, said that the negotiations with reference to the construction of railways and the working of coal mines were proceeding favorably. The Government chose Kiao-Chau because it was not too near the French and British spheres of interest or Russia's sphere of power. Kiao-Chau was not an Eldorado, but expert judges predicted for it a sound and steady commercial development.

TO OPEN KIAO-CHAU.

Report that It Will Be a Free Port Confirmed in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The following semi-official announcement was made to-day:

"The statements regarding Germany's intention to open the port of Kiao-Chau to the commerce of the world are practically correct. Germany desires that its policy in China should be of a liberal character, not interfering with the commerce of other nations."

SEVENTEEN MINING VICTIMS.

Accident in Colliery Near Mons Attended by Loss of Life.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A colliery accident near Mons, it is announced in a special dispatch from Brussels, has resulted in the death of seventeen persons.

ASSASSIN KILLS HIMSELF.

Gen. Bittencourt's Slayer Ends His Life in Prison in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 24.—Bispo, who assassinated Gen. Marcado Bittencourt, the Minister of War, last November, at the time of the attempt upon the life of President Moraes, has committed suicide in prison.

AMBASSADOR WHITE'S DENIAL.

He Contradicts Reports of Discourteous Treatment in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Besides his cable message to Secretary Sherman, the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has written in detail, denying the statements that he has been discourteously treated here.

Mr. White yesterday evening gave a large reception, which was attended by the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Baron von Thielmann; Herr Wermuth, the former German Commissioner to the World's Fair at Chicago, and other notabilities.

GLADSTONE'S CONDITION GRAVE.

The Pall Mall Gazette Reiterates Its Statement About His Health.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says:

"Our latest information in regard to Mr. Gladstone's condition is that it continues to be most grave. There has been no improvement since our announcement of Wednesday. We say this in spite of all statements to the contrary, and with a full sense of our responsibility in doing so."

CANNES, Jan. 24.—Mr. Gladstone drove out at noon to-day.

RIOTERS KILLED IN ITALY.

A Cabinet Council Convened—Troubles at Voltri and Gallipoli.

ROME, Jan. 24.—In response to urgent summons a Cabinet Council was convened at 10 o'clock this evening to discuss measures for dealing with the bread riots and the Socialist disorders.

Two persons were killed to-day at Voltri, near Genoa, in a conflict between troops and rioters who were agitating for higher wages.

There were bread riots in Gallipoli, Province of Lecce, yesterday evening. A mob broke the street lamps and burned the Governor's residence and the local clubhouse. Thirty-nine arrests were made.

Treaty of Commerce with Italy.

ROME, Jan. 24.—It was semi-officially announced to-day that the Italian Government has caused to be presented to the United States Government a proposal for a treaty of commerce.

LORD NEVILL ARRAIGNED.

English Nobleman Accused of Forgery Pleads Illness as an Excuse for Not Appearing Before.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Lord William Nevill, fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, was arrested to-day and taken to the Bow Street Police Court charged with fraud in connection with the suit of "Sam" Lewis, a well-known money lender, against Spencer Clay, an officer of the Guards, to recover £11,113 ($55,565) due on two promissory notes cashed for the prisoner.

Lord Nevill left Paris on Saturday as soon as he heard that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and he surrendered to the authorities this morning at the office of Sir George Lewis, the well-known lawyer. He will be prosecuted by the Treasury Department. Lord Nevill, after being confined in an ordinary cell at the Bow Street Police Station, was brought up in the Extradition Court at Bow Street this afternoon.

Horace Avory prosecuted in behalf of the Treasury and Sir George Lewis appeared for the defense.

Mr. Avory read the charges, which were practically a repetition of the testimony presented during the recent suit against Mr. Clay to recover the sum of £11,113, ($55,565,) due on two promissory notes signed by Mr. Clay, whose signature is allowed to have been obtained by Lord Nevill through fraudulent representations. Counsel added that Mr. Clay's statement made at that time remained uncontradicted, Lord Nevill failing to appear. Sir George Lewis interrupted Mr. Avory at this point, remarking:

"How could he, when he was not called? He was willing and eager to testify."

Mr. Avory contended that the offense amounted to forgery, and asserted that it was a case of deliberate and gross fraud perpetrated by the prisoner on a youth sixteen years his junior.

The hearing was adjourned for a week, the prisoner being admitted to bail in £2,000, ($10,000,) furnished by his brother Henry and his brother-in-law, Lieut. Col. Charles Gathorne-Hardy, son of the first Earl of Cranbrook.

Before the adjournment Sir George Lewis said that in the Clay trial Lord Nevill was not called. Now he would be put in the dock, after a long illness. Continuing, Sir George Lewis remarked that Lord Nevill, when he heard the prosecutor intended to institute proceedings against him, and at the earliest intimation of these proceedings, hurried to England and surrendered. Counsel also said Lord Nevill demanded that the case be heard, and intended to "fight it out at the earliest possible moment."

The appearance of Lord Nevill corroborated the story of his illness. Although the courtroom was overheated, he was wrapped tightly in a heavy overcoat, leaned against the railing of the dock, and frequently trembled.

Ever since Dec. 18, 1897, when the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice the famous promissory note case was decided against the notorious money lender, "Sam" Lewis, Lord William Nevill's arrest has been looked for. The trial, begun on Nov. 29, was a suit of Lewis to recover from H. H. Spencer Clay, a Lieutenant in the Scots Life Guards, of which the Prince of Wales is Colonel in Chief, the sum of £11,113 due on two promissory notes cashed by Lord William Nevill. The jury decided that as Lord William had obtained the signatures of Clay by a trick the latter could not be held responsible for the notes, which were regarded in the light of forgeries.

Lieut. Clay is the son of the late J. Spender Clay, who was once a member of Parliament and a shareholder in the Bass Brewery Company. Young Clay's mother is now the wife of Beresford Valentine Melville, the Conservative member of Parliament for Stockport. He is the Lieutenant's guardian.

Lord William Nevill is thirty-seven years old and was formerly a Lieutenant in the West Kent Regiment. He is the fourth son of the Marquis of Abergavenny. His correct title, which is one of courtesy simply, is Lord William Beauchamp. His wife, who is known in London society as "Lady Billy," is the daughter of the Marquis de Santurce, one of the Murietas, who was implicated in the recent Baring smash. He is somewhere on the Continent.

Richard Benney Smith Fails.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The failure of Richard Benney Smith, a stock broker, was announced to-day.

TURKISH INDEMNITY UNPAID.

Euphrates College at Harpoot Memorializes the President.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Trustees of Euphrates College, at Harpoot, Turkey, which is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, at their annual meeting in this city to-day authorized a memorial to be sent to President McKinley setting forth the fact that indemnity has not yet been received for the property of the college, amounting in value to $60,000, which was destroyed at the time of the Armenian troubles in Eastern Turkey two years ago.

It is pointed out to the President that because of the delay in the settlement of this matter by Turkey the American citizens who are connected with the administration of the college at Harpoot stand discredited before the Turkish Government and people, and their property, even at the present time, is jeopardized. It is represented that the future safety of the college and property depends upon the assurance of the United States Government that it intends to protect American property and life in the Turkish Empire.

CHARLES E. WILLARD DEAD.

The ex-President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society Stricken with Apoplexy.

Charles E. Willard, a retired President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, was stricken with apoplexy while ascending the stairs on the elevated station at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-first Street about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and falling to the foot of the stairs, was picked up unconscious, and died almost immediately.

Mr. Willard lived at the Hotel Beresford, at Eighty-first Street and Central Park West. He had lived there for nine years with his wife. They had no children, and since he retired from the Presidency of the insurance company, a year ago, Mr. Willard had not been engaged in business.

He left the hotel yesterday morning to make a visit to a friend down town. Those who saw him go up the stairs, say that he hurried to catch a train which he saw coming. He got about half way up when he was stricken. He fell over backward, and seemed to land on his head, and it was thought at first that his neck was broken by those who picked him up. He was carried into a near-by drug store, and Dr. Archer was summoned. The body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and later to the hotel.

Mr. Willard was born in Hartford, Conn., and was about forty-eight years of age.

Has Kept a Diary Fifty-five Years.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Perhaps no one outside of Western Massachusetts ever heard of a library of diaries, and yet that is what a visitor to the home of George S. Taylor, in Chicopee Falls may find in the ex-Mayor's cozy library. Deacon Taylor began his remarkable collection of journals on his twenty-first birthday, March 2, 1843. Not a day has passed without its entry since that time, and the fifty-five volumes, all but one of which have been filled, contain much of real historical value concerning the village, the town, and the city. Mr. Taylor has been called to many positions of honor and trust. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1861. When Chicopee was made in a city in 1890, he was chosen its first Mayor. Mr. Taylor's relations with this office go back to the time when as a young man he used to bring news items to The Republican. He recalls with pleasure how the late Mr. Bowles introduced him to some younger workers as "a young man who brings us news from Chicopee Falls."

DeWitt Clinton.

From The Buffalo Express.

Is there any statue of De Witt Clinton in New York City? One would suppose that to be the most fitting place for a memorial to the man who for many years was the foremost citizen of the young metropolis, who served her as Mayor, and who did more to promote her schools, her fine arts academy, and many other of her worthiest institutions, than any other citizen of his time.

THE STEWART PICTURES.

There have been more valuable and more important pictures exhibited previous to their sale at auction in New York than those which make up the collection of Mr. William H. Stewart, a Philadelphia millionaire and connoisseur long resident in Paris, and who died there last year, and which are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, and will be sold by auction in Chickering Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings next, Feb. 3 and 4. There have been few, however, if any, no matter how wide or narrow their scope, as interesting to the general art lover, and perhaps none that will be so popular with the general public.

The fact that a man's early associations and education influence him in his art as well as other tastes later in life is clearly evidenced by an examination of the pictures which form Mr. Stewart's collection, and which, with comparatively few exceptions, are representative of what is best known as the Roman-Spanish school. The master and founder of this school was Mariano Fortuny—that young genius who, dying at the age of thirty-six, has still secured a firm place in the history of modern painting. He revived Spanish art, which, after Goya's death, had been influenced by classicism, romanticism, and academicism in turn, and which during the first half of the nineteenth century and from the death of Goya produced no single original artist until Fortuny, in the early sixties, burst like a meteor upon the artistic sky of Europe. Mr. Stewart passed his early life on his father's sugar estate, La Constancia, near Cienfuegos, in Cuba. There he not only learned Spanish, but grew to manhood amid the brilliant sunlight, the glowing colors, and the soft, warm airs of tropic seas and lands and skies. It was only natural, therefore, that when, with own sons of an age to relieve him of the care of the management of his great estate, he went to Paris to enjoy his inherited and self-increased wealth, that his naturally artistic mind should have turned at once to the paintings of Fortuny and the small band of men who were his followers. His knowledge of Spanish enabled him to converse with these young painters in their own language, and he soon became interested in them and them in him. His house was at all times open to them and to other artists of Paris, and the name of Stewart became synonymous with that of friend as well as patron among the artists of the French capital.

So it came to pass that Mr. Stewart began to buy the paintings of the Roman-Spanish artists, until at his death his collection of 128 canvases, now to be sold here, contained no less than 25 examples of Fortuny, 11 of Rico, 7 of the Italian Boldini, who, although not a Spaniard, is classed as one of the school; 4 of Raimundo de Madrazo, the brother-in-law of Fortuny, and 4 of the young and brilliant Zamacois, who preceded Fortuny at an even earlier age to the grave. The preponderance of these canvases in number, apart from their glowing color and general brilliancy of technique, naturally gives the character note to the Stewart collection. But Mr. Stewart, despite his natural and understandable interest in the paintings of Spanish seas and lands and skies, recognized also the abilities of the great masters of the Barbizon and modern French schools, whose works were twenty-five years ago, as now, so justly famous and prized among art collectors of education and taste everywhere. He bought with discrimination representative canvases by the decorative Paul Baudry, the forceful Bonnat, the Belgian marine artist Clays, the great Decomps, Gérome, Harpignies, Heilbath, the painter of the Pontifical Court: Meissonier; Pettenkofen, the Austrian Meissonier: the still-life painter Vollon, and then, visiting England, secured examples of Alma-Tadema, Bonington, Pinwell, and Sant. From the modern German school he selected canvases by Kanous, Leibl, Menzel, and Otto Weber, and then enriched and completed his gallery with rarely good and superior examples of the unequaled Corot, "the herald of the dawn and the evangel of twilight" of Daubigny, the painter of rural villages sleeping under the evening star; of Rousseau, the painter of the forest and the solitude of the plain; of Troyon, who best of all has pictured the domestic animals, and finally of Van Marcke, only less great a pupil of a greater master. The presence of this representative number of examples of the great masters of modern French art, added to the finest showing of Fortuny's ever owned by an individual collector, makes the collection as a whole a rarely important and valuable one, and attracts to it the interest of the connoisseur and patron as well as of the art lover alone.

It is only proper in this necessarily brief review of the Stewart collection, of which so much has been written and said, to give first place to the great artist who is best represented in it, not only in the number of the examples of his brush shown, but in their importance. Fortuny, like his followers, had almost marvelous technical dexterity, and his subjects, whether figures or landscapes, are always brilliantly executed. His career was determined by his visit to Morocco during the war in the late '50s between the Spaniards and the Moors. There he found a people surrounded by richness of color, leading a strange, wild life, and hence it was that after his return to Paris he began to paint, as has been well said, "those brilliant kaleidoscopic rococo pictures, with their charming play of color which first gave him his reputation—the stalls of Moorish carpet sellers with little figures swarming about them; the rich display of woven stuffs of the East, the weary play of wroven stuffs of the East, the weary attitude of old Arabs sitting in the sun, the sombre, brooding faces of strange snake-charmers and magicians. His was no Parisian East like Fromentin's. All his figures are speaking Arabic." One can imagine with his inspirations, his genius, and his tastes how the marvelous skill of Meissonier and Gérôme interested him when he came to Paris and studied their works; but he was too original a genius to have either of these great painters exert any particular influence upon him. As has also been well said, "Fortuny is a Meissonier with an esprit recalling Goya."

His greatest works, both to be found in the present collection, are "The Araba Fantasia" and the celebrated "Choice of the Model." The first, which depicts a group of Bedouin Arabs performing one of their weird dances in a Moorish covered court, shooting their yataghans and whirling in mad frenzy, is one of the most remarkably spirited canvases known, rich in color and almost inspiring in its movement and action. The "Choice of the Model," which is one of the most notable pictures of modern times, represents a group of academicians of St. Luke in Rome in Louis XV. costumes studying with critical eyes the form of a nude woman who stands on a table before them in a room in the Colona Palace. Marble and porphyry pillars, ivory and bronze groups, Venetian glass lustres, and tables held up by gilded satyrs with inlaid tops of variegated mosaics, form the accessories of this marvelous painting, in which each detail of costume and decoration is as carefully drawn and painted as are the figures of the critical academicians and the exquisite form of the model herself, while all the costumes gleam in a thousand hues which the marble reflects. The third most important canvas by Fortuny is "The Antiquary," a picture of a luxurious Parisian interior with two old collectors bending over a portfolio of engravings, while over the mantelpiece hangs a portrait of the artist's friend and patron, Mr. Stewart, in an old Flemish costume.

Other Fortunys which must be mentioned are the "Arquebusier" and "Breakfast in a Convent Yard," the one a single figure and the other containing several figures, both painted with minuteness and yet with dash; the splendid life-size study of a negro's head, "One of the King's Moors," which has been reproduced in bronze; the water color, "Arab Reclining on a Divan," with its marvelous detail; "A Street in Tangiers," his clever and interesting little portrait of Meissonier, on which hangs a story, and still more water colors, street scenes, single figures, and Oriental interiors, all executed either with broad washes or highly finished, and all dainty and bright.

Of Zamacois, who perhaps should next be mentioned, there are no less than four examples in the collection. One, "Fortuny's Model," a strongly drawn sketch of a woman lying full length on a red-draped divan, covered with a white and blue drapery, a vigorous ebauche; that characteristic and delightful character study, "The Infanta," with the old, faithful servant guarding the royal child, a veritable modern Don Quixote; a little and spirited sketch of a black Caniche chasing a snowball, with an effect of evening light on the snow, and the well-known "Checkmated," a highly finished interior with figures, glowing in color, with superbly painted details, in which two shrewd little hunchbacks in quaint costumes are playing chess seated on a table, watched by a court jester, who has just been checkmated. Madrazo, the talented brother-in-law of the great Fortuny, at present painting portraits in New York, is represented in the collection by four earlier pictures, the most important of which is the well-known "Departure for the Masked Ball," that interesting and characteristic early morning scene in Paris painted as only a man familiar with the inner social life of the gay capital could paint it. All of these canvases make one rather regret that Madrazo has not continued to devote himself to the painting of genres, which are far more satisfactory and creditable to his brush than the pretty, decorative portraits he now produces.

Of Rico, the painter of Venice in midday sunlight, and who was long in Italy with Fortuny, Mr. Stewart had eleven examples, all marked by powerful execution, beautiful color, sunlight full of intensity, and atmospheric refinement. Boldini, the versatile Italian, who began to paint as a romanticist, then became a landscapist, and whose little plein air bits of country or park filled with sunlight and air, and having each figures of dainty Parisiennes, made almost a sensation, and who then was transformed into one of the most forceful, if theatrical, portrait painters of the day, contributes seven canvases, of which the best are the little studio interior with figure, the fresh and clear seascape "Beach at Etretat," the "Seine at Bougival" and the large broadly handled and splendid "Highway of Combes-la-Ville."

But it is time to pass on and away from the glitter and glow of these charming, attractive canvases of the Roman-Spanish men to those of others, and with the exception of Fortuny, still greater men. Of the Corots shown, the "Ville d'Avray," a most happy expression of the delicate harmonious color sense of the famous landscapist, is the best. The single Daubigny, the famous "Auvers on the Oise," could not well be excelled, with its soft gray sky and river, its delicate greens, its distance, and above all, its tender and truthful sentiment. The Decampe "Death and the Woodman," that dramatic, splendid composition known to all art lovers, is even more important than the Daubigny. Of the two Meissoniers, the well-known and superb "End of the Game of Cards," is well supplemented by the little "Stirrup Cup," with its charming sunlight and air and sense of out doors—rather an unusual motif for the great painter. The Rousseau is the well-known "Woodcutter, Forest of Fontainebleau," and of the four Troyons, "The Valley of the Toucques" and the "Chickens Feeding" are among the best known of that master's works. Space and time will not permit more than passing mention of such other noteworthy canvases as the two Van Marckes, a small but important Alma-Tadema, "Roman Youth Reading Horace"; Baudry's "Wave and the Pearl" and "Fortune and the Child," recalling Giorgino, Leibl's famous "Village Politician," three characteristic and fine examples of Alfred Stevens, Harpignie's delicate "Castle of San Angelo," and the old-fashioned "Gypsy Fortune Teller" of the English artist, Sant, known by reproductions the world over.

MRS. HENRY SLOANE'S DANCE.

Many Fashionable Young People Meet for the Cotillion in Her Ballroom.

The most fascinating and fashionable of the season's débutantes, the bachelors prominent in New York society, and a smaller proportion of the older members of the exclusive set met last night in the ballroom of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane's house, 9 East Seventy-second Street, for one of the important dances of the Winter.

Preparations had been made for the occasion on a generous scale, the house was beautifully decorated throughout, there was an abundance of good cheer and fine music, and, in short, everything was characteristic of a festive gathering of the "Howling, Howling Swells." There were about 250 present, and the guests included almost all the younger members of the exclusive set. There were a few absentees, such as Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, who are now at Aiken, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, whom the recent death of Mr. Whitney's aunt, Mrs. Mary Payne Bingham, in Florida, prevented from attending.

The dance was principally for young people, and, while not restricted absolutely to the social beings of "Uppertendom," was a much more exclusive affair than Mrs. Astor's recent ball.

Just as on that occasion, a week ago, a large proportion of the guests, and among them most of the prominent ones, began to drive up to Mrs. Sloane's door about 11:45 P. M., having come thither straight from the opera. Practically the same display of dazzling gems and richly beautiful costumes that had been making the "horseshoe" in the Metropolitan Opera House a thing to feast one's eyes upon during the evening, shone in the white and gold ballroom where Mrs. Sloane's guests met for the cotillion. The picture presented by the gayly attired belles who swept through her long wide entrance hall was enhanced by a most artistic floral setting.

The hostess had taken good care that her floral decorations should be appropriately elaborate. The spacious hall on the first floor of the house was decorated here and there with Kentia and Areca palms and latanias, towering 14 or 15 feet in the air. Through the parlors on this floor were scattered a number of ornamental vases, 5 or 6 feet high, filled with long-stemmed American Beauty roses, which came from Siebricht's, as did the other decorations in the house, except such as were sent in to Mrs. Sloane by friends. The fireplaces were artistically filled with Farleyense and nephrolepis ferns and other delicate varieties of the fern family.

The hall on this floor runs west and east, the wide curving staircase leading from it to the hall above being at the easterly end. This staircase was flanked with heavy masses of palms, which gave the appearance of a climbing pathway through a wooded bower. The same plant prevailed in the decorations of the hall on the second floor, across the western end of which the ballroom stretches.

Mrs. Sloane received her guests in what is known as the gray room, a chamber opening upon the ballroom. The latter room was decorated with Areca and Kentia palms here and there, the mantels being laden with vases, also filled with American Beauty roses. A row of gilt chairs ran about the room, and similar furniture prevailed in the gray room. In a wide recess in the hall directly opposite the main ballroom door a screen of tall plants sheltered Berger's Gypsy Hungarian Orchestra of eighteen pieces, which discoursed inspiriting music under the leadership of Horvath Miska.

The first bit of dance music was a waltz, naturally enough, Johann Strauss's "Kaiservalse." Then followed a polka, Zihrer's "Annenpolka"; a lanciers, Victor Herbert's "Wizard of the Nile"; deux temps, "Stars and Stripes," Sousa; a waltz from Gounod's "Faust"; Czibulka's polka, "Rococo"; Waldteuffel's "Die Jahreszeit," a waltz; "Ob Ich Dich Liebe," another waltz, and a lanciers, "Rab Roy," by De Koven.

Supper was announced after 12:30 A. M., to take place on the first floor, where provision had been made for 280 guests. Here some sixty small tables were placed in the dining room and hall, and an elaborate seated supper, prepared by the household cooks, was served. The tables were daintily decorated with cut flowers. The formal banquet over, a buffet supper was established in the dining room, and ran until the departure of the guests.

The cotillion, which lasted about two hours, was danced immediately after supper, Worthington Whitehouse leading with Mrs. Sloane, the hostess. Mr. Whitehouse is popularly supposed to have stepped into the shoes of Elisha Dyer on this occasion, Mr. Dyer not being on American soil at present. Waltz music prevailed during the cotillion, selections being played from the works of Zihrer, Strauss, and Waldteuffel.

The kaleidoscopic effect of jewels and costumes was as striking as the "Howling, Howling Sweels" might be expected to make it. The most notable gowns had of course been exposed to the eyes of admiring humanity at the opera.

Mrs. William Astor, who occupied a box with Mrs. "Jack" Astor there, wore white satin and a dazzling display of precious stones. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in gray, embroidered with silver. Mrs. Barbey wore a black gown and pearls. Mrs. Luther Kountze's gown was mauve satin, and she wore several diamonds. Mrs. George Henry Warren was in black velvet. Mrs. Stanford White wore white, Miss Alice Morton wore pale blue, and Miss Helen Morton was gowned in rose pink.

Others at the dance were costumed as follows:

Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie wore white satin, covered with lace, and trimmed with pink velvet. She wore a pearl necklace, and on the waist of her gown, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce was in a gown of mauve satin, with trimmings of white lace.

Miss Mildred Minturn wore a costume of pink satin, embellished with old point lace. She carried a bouquet of white flowers.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden's gown was of red satin trimmed with pearls. She wore a number of splendid diamond pieces. Miss Evelyn B. Burden was in a gown of yellow silk, trimmed with silver and white lace.

Mrs. Theodore K. Wilmerding was in a costume of black velvet. She wore a small bouquet of violets.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Michael J. Cramer.

The Rev. Dr. Michael J. Cramer, a brother-in law of Gen. Grant, died Sunday in Carlisle, Penn. He married Miss Mary F. Grant in 1863, while he was connected with a Methodist Church in Cincinnati. Mr. Cramer was a native of Switzerland, being born in Schaffhausen, in 1835. He came with his parents to this country at an early age, and was apprenticed to the printer's trade. By studying in his leisure he fitted himself for the Ohio Wesleyan University. He was graduated with honors in 1859, and soon after the Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church granted him a license to preach. He received the degree of D. D. from Syracuse University, and was made an LL. D. by his own Alma Mater.

Soon after the war he was appointed United States Consul at Leipsic, Germany, by President Johnson. He returned to this country in 1870. A year later President Grant appointed him Minister Resident to Denmark. He occupied that post until the Presidency of Mr. Garfield, when he was removed, at his own wish, to become Charge d'Affaires at Berne. He returned to the United States with his family in 1885. For a year he occupied the Chair of Systematic Theology in Boston University, and in 1887 he removed to East Orange, N. J. In the Fall of last year he was appointed to fill the Chair of Philosophy at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., but prior to this he lectured on Church history at the Drew Seminary for one year. Dr. Cramer wrote much for the magazines and reviews, and was a good linguist. For a short period he was editor of the Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche.

Henry Davenport.

Henry Davenport, for many years one of the best-known mercantile men and mill owners in New England, died suddenly of heart disease at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Clement Cleveland, at 50 West Thirty-eighth Street.

The deceased was born in Boston eighty-seven years ago of a prominent mercantile family. He received his education in his native city, and in his early manhood became connected with the Pacific Mills. He remained with that concern up to the time of his retirement from active business life seven years ago. He was one of the officers of the company for nearly forty years. He was one of the original members of the Genealogical Society of Boston, was Vice President of the Boston Numismatic Society, and a member of the Horticultural Society. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter. His eldest son is Professor of Gynecology in the Harvard College Medical School.

Funeral services and interment will take place in Boston, probably next Sunday.

George C. Buell.

George C. Buell of Rochester, one of the wealthiest men in the western part of this State, and for a number of years an associate of the Vanderbilts in the control of the New York Central Railroad, died at his home, in Rochester, yesterday at the age of seventy-five years. He succumbed to an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Buell was the senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of George C. Buell & Co., and the greater part of his business career was associated with Rochester. He had been a Director of the New York Central Railroad since April, 1886, having at that time succeeded Don Alonzo Watson of Rochester as a member of the board.

Mr. Buell was a public-spirited citizen and a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican Party. He was on more than one occasion a delegate to National Republican Conventions, and frequently represented his district in Rochester in the Republican State Conventions.

Henry Carter.

Henry Carter, for thirty years Judge of the Municipal Court of Haverhill, Mass., and earlier in his life Judge of the Municipal Court of Portland, Me., died yesterday at his home, in Haverhill. He was born in Bridgeton, Me., in 1814. He was a relative of Hannibal Hamlin. He was prominent in New England politics, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1876. He was Chairman of the commission that settled the boundary dispute between Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. MARY SHILLITO, widow of John Shillito, founder of the Cincinnati mercantile house that bears his name, died yesterday.

RUSSELL FRISHIE of Cromwell, Conn., President of the S. & E. Stevens Company, manufacturers of hardware, died at his home last night, aged seventy-six years.

GEORGE N. MARSH, aged fifty-five years,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St. New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
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DEALER IN
THE BEST INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES,
16 and 18 Broad St., New York.
Telephone, Cortlandt 2487.

FINANCIAL.

Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company.

The undersigned have sold the trust certificates of the Manhattan Trust Company issued on deposit of bonds of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway Company, held by them severally for 80 per cent. of the par value thereof under an arrangement by which any holder of such certificates, may obtain the same price therefor, viz.: 80 per cent., by presenting the same with due transfer and power to transfer on the books to J. P. Morgan & Company, at their office, corner Wall and Broad Streets, New York, within fifteen days from the date hereof.
New York, January 24, 1898.
MORTON S. PATON,
JAMES D. SMITH & CO.,
W. A. & A. M. WHITE,
H. O. ARMOUR.

Notice
To Holders of Bonds.
On Monday, January 10th, 1898, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bonds, (issue 1881,) were drawn for retirement, viz.: Nos. 3038, 3590, 3790, 3678, 3743, and 3495.
Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898, these Bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.

To the Holders of
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
5% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1925.
(Loan of 1885.)
The undersigned are prepared to purchase on and after February 1st next Coupons maturing at that date, at their face value, on Bonds of the above issue, which have been deposited with them, and to pay the amount thereof to the holders of Trust Receipts issued under the Agreement of April 10, 1896, for deposited bonds on presentation of such receipts at their office, to be stamped with such purchase.
SPEYER & CO.
New York, January 25th, 1898.

FOR SALE
$250,000
FIRST CLASS BONDS.
Principal and Interest payable in GOLD. 45 years to run, yielding to purchaser about 5 %. Earnings twice the total interest charges. LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
E. C. BENEDICT & CO.,
29 BROAD ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
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M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
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NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Market Weak.

Market values were under pressure all day yesterday. At the opening prices showed strength, but in a little while the whole list was under attack. Wall Street was filled with reports of new trouble over the Cuban situation. Finally, during the afternoon came reports that a United States warship had been ordered to proceed at once to Havana. On this announcement the whole market went down. Only two or three exceptionally situated stocks failed to decline.

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When the market closed there was no positive information as to whether the naval news was or was not authentic, the various news agencies of Wall Street disagreeing as to what were the facts, but a material short interest was created by the current sensationalism. This short interest is not confined to any part of the market; practically every group of stocks dealt in is affected by it.

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The most important, the strongest, financial interests of the Street are not apparently doing anything in the market, being content to employ themselves in watching what the lesser traders may for the time choose to do. In the buoyant spurts since New Year's many long stocks have undoubtedly been sold, but it will probably be found that such sales have been chiefly to make a passing turn in the market; the stocks so sold will be promptly taken back by their recent sellers whenever any recessions of consequence occur. In the highest Wall Street circles there is outspoken confidence in the current business situation.

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Government bonds were fairly steady. There was a sale of $10,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 127½.

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In State bonds $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 70½, and $5,000 do. deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 5.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits pf	½	Michigan Central	½
Brook. Union Gas	2½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Consolidated Ice	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2¼	Third Avenue R. R.	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	National Lead	1½
Am. Sugar Refs	1⅛	New. Cent. Coal	½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. J. Central	⅝
At., Top. & S. F pf.	1	Norfolk & West. pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio	½	North. Pacific	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	North. Pacific pf.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest.	1⅝	Ontario & West.	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1⅛	Ore. Imp. 5th in. pd.	2⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Ore. Short Line	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	Pacific Mail	1
Cent. Term. pf.	½	Peoples' Gas, Chi.	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Ft. W. & Den. City	⅝	St. Louis S. W. pf.	½
Gen. Electric	1¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
Hawaiian Sugar	⅞	South. Railway pf.	½
Illinois Steel Co.	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Laclede Gas	¾	Union Pac. all in. pd.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	⅜
Manhattan Cons.	¼	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	West. Union Tel.	½
Missouri Pacific	1⅜	W. & L. E. pf. t. r., $1 pd.	⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1		
Mobile & Ohio	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Coal & Iron	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs.	2
Kan. City & Pac. 1st.	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Long Island con. 4s.	2	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Mo. Pac., 1st c. 5s.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Bur. & Q'y 1st, Den. Div. 4s	1	Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s, $45 pd.	1⅞	Tol., S. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2½
Ore. Imp. con., 5th in. pd.	2½	U. P., Den. & Gulf 1st, t. r.	1⅜
		Wis. Central 1st, t. r.	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to seven months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $76,558,898; balances, $4,921,496; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $811,519.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discount in open market, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅝@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95@95 1-16, and guilders at 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70@75c premium. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Holiday. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26 3-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,039.40 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 2,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .09. On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .40, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 100 Iron Silver at .42, 500 Pharmacist at .08, 500 Portland at .81, 1,000 Sierra Nevada at .78, 1,000 Syndicate at .05, 100 Union at .46. On the Mining Exchange 7,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01⅛ buyer 30@.01⅛ buyer 15, 5,000 Pilgrim at .005¼, 500 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½; 11,000 Alamo at .03⅛@.03¼@.03, 500 Argentum at .19⅛@.19⅜@.19¼, 7,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09⅝@.10@.09⅞, 25,000 Cannon Ball at .003⅝@.003¾@.003⅜, 300 Elkton at .86@.87, 4,000 Garfield Gr. at .06¼@.06½, 400 Golden Fleece at .51⅛@.52; 200 Isabella at .31¾, 4,000 Jefferson at .03¼@.03¾, 25,000 Justine at .01@.01⅛@.01, 500 Lillie at .65@.67, 500 Mollie Gibson at .12¾, 4,100 Pharmacist at .06⅞@.07¼@.06⅞, 300 Portland at .80½@.80¾@.80⅛, 18,000 Sentinel at .00¾@.004 seller 30@.00¾ cash, 4,500 Work at .04@.04½@.04⅛.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ¾, to 116½; St. Paul, ¼, to 97¼, Illinois Central, ¼, to 109½; Erie, ¼, to 14⅞, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 57⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 38; Atchison, ⅛, to 12⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 11. Canadian Pacific sold at 91⅛ and Pennsylvania at 59¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 112⅝ for money and to 112 11-16 for the account.

Exchange on London was quoted in Berlin at 20 marks 40 pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Rome at 104.97. In Paris rentes sold at 103f 25c.

ST. PAUL'S THIRD WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the third week of January were made public last night. Gross earnings amount to $554,101, an increase over the corresponding week of 1897 of $65,958, more than 13 per cent. As usual, the figures were not given out till after the close of business yesterday.

MR. CLEWS AND CONGRESS.

The revival of the silver agitation in Congress at the present time, due to the resolution of Senator Teller, has for its purpose making it imperative on the part of the Government to recognize the word "coin" contained in the United States bonds as meaning gold or silver equally as the money in which both principal and interest shall be made payable. It is not at all likely, however, that this new attack upon Government credit will pass into law. As a matter of fact, it is absolutely impossible during the present Administration. In view of this new attack upon Government credit, the following statement will serve to show the strength of the United States Treasury at the present time and how ridiculous the bringing forward of such a resolution is made to appear:

Total issue of greenback notes	$346,681,016	
Total issue of Sherman notes	106,348,280	
		$453,029,296
Silver held to secure Sherman notes at 57¾c. per ounce (the present price).	$63,859,026	
Greenbacks in Treasury	84,200,000	
Sherman notes	2,904,344	
		150,963,370

Deduct this amount from the outstanding greenback and Sherman notes, and it leaves in actual circulation $302,065,837. As an offset thereto, the Treasury has on hand free gold amounting to $160,907,547, which, deducted from the outstanding notes, leaves a balance of $141,158,290 unprotected by actual gold or its equivalent, and backed only by United States Government credit. Surely the vast resources of this Nation, including the individual wealth, all of which is at the back of United States credit, ought to be ample to protect this small residue of notes and make them as good as gold in public estimation, without it being necessary to have the actual yellow metal in the Treasury therefor. Mr. Teller's attack on the Government credit, or, should it pass the Senate, (which is not improbable,) making it thereby an attack by the Senate, should have no worse effect on the Nation's credit at home or abroad than the falling of a drop of water on a duck's back or an additional speck of sand washed up on the seashore.

As an evidence that this country has had silver enough already infused into its National money, the average cost price of the $102,284,736 silver now held by the Treasury against the outstanding Sherman silver notes was 92½ cents, whereas, the present price is 57¾ cents per ounce, thus showing a loss to the Government thereon of $38,425,710. Before the McKinley Administration expires the world's output of gold will aggregate enough to drown out all attempts thereafter to force a double standard in any country in the world where the single standard exists. With this in view, it certainly does appear absurd to try to force upon this country the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 ratio, when the ratio should be 32 to 1, to equalize the two metals in value. HENRY CLEWS.

COMMODITY PRICES IN 1897.

The London Times prints a letter from Mr. A. Sauerbeck, who is well known in Europe as a close observer and a careful statistician, reviewing the course of the prices of commodities during the past year. Mr. Sauerbeck makes his comparisons by means of index numbers computed from the prices of forty-five commodities, the average of the eleven years 1868-77 being 100. The index number for 1897 is 62, against 61 for 1896, 62 for 1895, 63 for 1894, and 68 for 1893. The average number for the decade 1878-87 was 79, and for the decade 1888-97 was 67. Mr. Sauerbeck says:

"The index number for last year is one point better than that for the preceding year, or the same as in 1895. As the low figure of 1896 was mainly caused by unprecedently low prices, in the aggregate, of articles of food, so the number of 1897 was principally affected by the opposite course, higher prices of food, while the average of all materials was the lowest on record. Among the articles of the first class, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rice, and all sorts of meat, and, particularly, pork, were higher; but sugar, coffee, and tea declined, and ruled, on the average, lower than ever before. In the case of raw materials there was a moderate improvement for copper, tin, lead, and coal, but all textiles—cotton and wool, flax, hemp, and jute—and a number of sundry materials, viz., talloy, linseed oil, petroleum, nitrate, and indigo, ruled lower.

"With regard to the general state of trade in Europe during the past year opinions appear to differ, but I believe there is plenty of evidence that the result was, on the whole, less favorable than that of 1896 and the second half of 1895. The famine in India and the outbreak of plague seriously impeded the trade with this great dependency, and there was also a considerable reduction in the exports to the Far East, to Australia, and South America. The change in the tariff of the United States, while stimulating exports there during the first half of the year, caused a complete stoppage of demand later on. The textile industry, particularly of cotton and wool, was very depressed, and though the good demand for iron and other metals continued throughout the year, the engineering trade in this country was greatly hampered by the protracted strike. The harvest on the Continent was bad, causing a rise in the prices of breadstuffs, while large sugar crops and unprecedented crops of American cotton and Brazil coffee had a depressing influence on these articles.

"In the United States, on the other hand, things were much better. Prices of wheat were already good last Winter, and in view of a protective tariff there was considerable speculation in raw materials and manufactures, to be followed in the latter part of the year by the fortunate coincidence of a good harvest and high prices of wheat. The exports show again, as in the previous year, an enormous excess over the imports, about $350,000,000, and this must soon increase the demand for foreign goods again, notwithstanding the high duties. The settlement of the currency makes, unfortunately, no progress, although with a little good will and only a moderate amount of gold it could be placed in a sound position.

"The future of prices of raw material will depend on the American demand and on any improvement in the condition of the East and of other extra-European countries, which, in my opinion, cannot be very far distant, but the general index number may be affected by any weakening in the now exceptional prices of wheat, and this must occur as soon as larger quantities are again brought to market."

LAKE SHORE'S DIVIDEND.

A Wall Street man whose intimacy with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is generally recognized is authority for the statement that at the next Lake Shore dividend meeting an extra 1 per cent. will be declared, and that before the end of the present year Lake Shore stock will be on an 8 per cent. basis.

KLONDIKE STOCKS HEAVY.

Again yesterday the Klondike stocks were reactionary, practically all of the group showing declines at the close of the day. Both of the Northern Pacific stocks declined sharply, the common on transactions of over 20,000 shares selling down to 25 and closing within a fraction of that price, and the preferred on a still larger volume of trading touching 62 and closing with a loss of over 2 points for the day. Oregon Improvement certificates declined 2⅛, Oregon Navigation 1½, and Oregon Short Line 1 point on very light transactions. Commission houses were sellers of the Northern Pacifics to some extent, apparently for profit-taking purposes, while the traders sold the stocks short on the theory that having had a rapid advance they are now entitled to a considerable reaction. Northern Pacific insiders, however, are confidently talking much higher prices for their stocks and for the whole Klondike group.

THE LOCAL RAILWAY GROUP.

The local railway stocks were notably firm yesterday in the face of general weakness. Metropolitan Street Railway was the feature of the group. It sold up above 145 and kept most of its advance to the close. Over 12,000 shares of the stock were traded in. Manhattan Elevated was quite active, over 30,000 shares changing hands. The stock yielded stubbornly under heavy and aggressive sales by the traders, and closed with a net loss of less than one point. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was also firm, and Third Avenue Railroad on transactions of about 1,500 shares sold up to and closed at 181, a gain of 3 points.

GAS STOCKS STRONG.

Consolidated Gas was quite active yesterday, and in the early trading showed considerable buoyancy. Nearly 15,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and it sold up close to 195. In the general weakness which the market developed later, the stock sold down again and closed at 190, with but a fractional advance. Brooklyn Union Gas was also strong and unusually active. The stock, after selling at 125, closed at 124, with a gain of 2½ points. The buying of both of these stocks was largely by insiders, although brokers understood to be acting for important speculative interests took round lots of Consolidated Gas on the decline. Wall Street is full of rumors regarding probable developments at Albany, which are expected to be quite favorable to New York gas properties.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed much strength early yesterday, and later was firm in spite of the generally weak market. The stock sold at 40⅝, later selling back to 39. Over 16,000 shares changed hands. The buying was for both accounts. Wall Street attributed Brooklyn Rapid Transit's strength to the fact that the company's cars are now actually running over Brooklyn Bridge, thus effectually quieting the rumor mongers, who for some time past have been so persistently sure that the company would fail in carrying out its plan of a New York terminus.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No decision handed down by Supreme Court in Nebraska maximum freight-rate case.

Expectations of a substantial dividend by stockholders of the New Central Coal Company.

Order by Georgia Central for 5,000 tons of eighty-pound steel rails, to be used in relaying its main line.

Application to Stock Exchange to list $4,635,000 Mexican International Railroad first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds.

Postponement by Court of Appeals of arguments in Coal Trust case until March 1.

Statement that Chicago and Eastern Illinois will show a handsome surplus for the first six months of fiscal year.

Authoritative denial of the report that Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line will become General Manager of the Union Pacific.

Reduction of one-eighth of a cent in all grades of domestic refined sugars.

Arrival of a considerable amount of French gold, in transit to Cuba.

Decrease of 12,000 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago as compared with previous week, and increase of like amount over corresponding week last year.

Gain of $6,556 in Texas Pacific's gross earnings for third week in January.

Nomination of George E. Roberts of Iowa to succeed Robert E. Preston as Director of the Mint.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The outside security market was dull yesterday, and in sympathy with the Stock Exchange market prices sagged. The local railway stocks, however, were exceptions to this, practically all of them showing marked strength. The industrial shares were the weakest, Standard Oil, Malt common, and Glucose preferred making notable declines.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn Elevated trust receipts	5¼	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	106	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	80
Buffalo Street Railway c.ns	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	325	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	63	66
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	94	98
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3½
Kings County Traction	48	51
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	103	105
New Orleans Traction common	2⅝	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	18
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	179	183
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	28½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	104
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York.	320	330
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	147
Standard Gas, New York pf.	158	162
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18½	19½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	84½	86
Western Gas Company bonds	103	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	36	39
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	34½	35½
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92½	93½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	98
Lorillard Company pf.	114	118
Malt common	23	24
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74	75½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	350	357
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	380	390
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	157	158
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	30	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	108
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	66	70
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago 1st 5s	51¼	52
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	150	153
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	38	40
Wool Exchange	110	112

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Alamo	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Anaconda	39	40	41	42
Anchoria	94	102	95	100
Argentum	10¼	10⅞	10⅛	10½
Consolidated	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
Elkton	86⅜	86½	86¼	86⅜
El Paso	17⅛	17⅞	17½	17⅝
Gibson	19½	22½	21	22
Gold Coin	91	97	91¼	92½
Gold King	43	50	48	52
Golden Fleece	51	55	51	55
Grouse	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	6½
Isabella	32⅜	32½	32	32½
Jefferson	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼
Lillie	65	70	65	70
Matoa	16¼	16½	16⅛	16½
Moon Anchor	97½	98¼	97½	97⅝
Pharmacist	7	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
Portland	80	81	80¼	80½
Rawlings	15	16	15⅝	16
Rosa	13½	13½	12⅜	13½
Union	13⅞	14	14	14½
Work	4	4½	4	4½

CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE

William F. Daniel Succeeds Augustus W. Peters as Chairman.

A spirited contest for the Chairmanship of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange ended yesterday in the election of William F. Daniel, who has an office in the Exchange Building. There were five candidates. The regular nominee was Valentine Mott, grandson of the physician of that name. Mr. Daniel, who represents the younger element of the Exchange, was on the members' ticket; Assistant Secretary William H. Lewis was on the members' independent ticket; S. C. Williams was on the conservative ticket, and J. Whyte Davis on the yellow or independent ticket.

The contest was between Messrs. Daniel and Lewis. Out of the large vote of 626, Mr. Daniel had 283 votes and Mr. Lewis 198. The other voting was: Mott, 125; Williams, 66, and Davis, 3. One ballot cast was defective. Mr. Daniel will serve the unexpired term of Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan. The regular election occurs next June.

Consolidated Gas Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York was held at noon yesterday, and the following Trustees were elected: Thomas K. Lees, Harrison E. Gawtry, Samuel Sloan, John P. Huggins, William Rockefeller, Roswell G. Rolston, U. Taylor Payne, George F. Baker, James Stillman, Stephen S. Palmer, Hugh A. Auchincloss, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and Edwin R. Holden.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO., AS TRUSTEE.
160 shs. Brooklyn & New York Ferry Co.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
100 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
160 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co. of B'klyn.
1,600 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
30 shs. First National Bank of B'klyn.
134 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
20 shs. Farragut Fire Ins. Co.
1 Membership Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
100 shs. German-American Fire Insurance Co.
10 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
50 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
480 shs. Oriental Bank.
200 shs. Standard Consl. Mining Co.
33 shs. Cannelton Coal Co. of West. Va.
$1,500 Iron Steamboat Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
BY ORDER OF THE FRANKLIN TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.
$3,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
$1,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1922.
$3,000 Union Gas Light Co. (Town of New Lots) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1905.
$2,000 Calvary Cemetery, Greenpoint and B'klyn R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1907.
$2,000 Long Island Water Supply Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1901.
$1,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1934.
$4,000 Rochester Gas & Electric Co. Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$2,000 Lehigh and N. Y. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1945.
$2,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. Cons. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1939.
$3,000 City of Brooklyn Public Park Loan 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$6,000 B'klyn, Queens County and Suburban R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
320 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
12 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
20 shs. Kings County Water Supply Co.
By order of Receiver.
$13,000 District of Columbia 3.65 p. c. Bds., Reg. 1924.
For account of whom it may concern.
$5,000 Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1921.
11 shs. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
$10,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 p. c. Bds, 1903.
$2,000 Xenia Electric Heat, Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1916.
1 Membership N. Y. Metal Exchange.
$10,000 McGregor Empire Compress Co. of McGregor, Texas, Bonds.
$7,000 Staten Island Electric R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1945.
$92,000 Washington & Point Lookout R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Bds.
9,545 shs. Washington & Point Lookout R'way Co.
15 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. American Surety Co

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Government Subsidy Mortgage Foreclosure Causes.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas on the 30th day of July, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Complainant, against THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America; HENRY M. ALEXANDER and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; JOHN A STEWART and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; RUSSELL SAGE and GEORGE J. GOULD, as Trustees; THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee; THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, as Trustee; JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., as Trustees; SILAS H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, and JOHN W. DOANE, Receivers, now in possession and operating the Railway hereinafter described, Defendants," and a certain other decree in a cause likewise so entitled, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, also entered on said July 30th, 1897,

I, WILLIAM D. CORNISH, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the station of the Union Pacific Railway Company in the City of Topeka, in the State of Kansas, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the railroad, telegraph, franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description mentioned in said decrees, and embraced in and covered by the subsidy mortgage and lien to the United States, being the whole line of railroad and telegraph formerly of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and its successor, in name the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, together with the equipment, fixtures, franchises, and property of every kind and description of said company, and in consideration of which subsidy bonds were issued, including the railroad and telegraph line of The Union Pacific Railway Company, extending from the State Line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, a distance of 393 15-100 miles westwardly to a point on said railroad, together with spurs to Wyandotte and at Detroit, and the terminal railroad property in the State of Missouri, extending from the Union Depot, or eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway, now called the Kansas Division of The Union Pacific Railway, a distance of .51 miles, to the State boundary line dividing the States of Kansas and Missouri.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees, said property will be sold, and the purchaser thereof will take the same, subject to and saving the right of the Government of the United States to have the preference at all times in the use, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service of the said telegraph line and railroad for the transmission of despatches over said telegraph line, and the transportation of mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad, whenever the Government, whether required by any Department thereof, and subject to and saving the title of the American Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, shown by the Equipment Trust Indenture of The Union Pacific Railway Company to said American Loan and Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1887, to the extent and so far as said indenture affects the portion of the equipment therein embraced in the said lien of the United States, and to the extent of the outstanding purchase money indebtedness upon the $507,000 of bonds thereunder, and subject to and saving the rights and lien of the holders of the $2,240,000 outstanding bonds secured by the mortgage made by the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, August 1st, 1865, to Henry M. Alexander and John Edgar Thomson, as trustees, and subject to and saving the rights and lien of the holders of the $4,063,000 outstanding bonds secured by the mortgage made by the said Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, dated June 1st, 1866, to John Edgar Thomson and Adolphus Meier, as trustees, and subject to and saving the right of possession and lien of the said receivers in the cases brought in said Court by Russell Sage and George J. Gould, as trustees, to foreclose a mortgage under which they are trustees made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1879, to the extent of the right of possession of said receivers, and their lien for the payment of any deficiency in operating expenses while managing said railroad, if the same should, after said decrees, be found to exist and be allowed by the Court upon the settlement of their accounts.

As provided by said decrees:

Said property covered by and embraced in said Subsidy mortgage and lien will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel.

The Special Master has the power and right to postpone the said sale from time to time, and may, without further notice, proceed with the said sale on any day to which the sale may have been adjourned.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not have deposited with him, at his office in Omaha, Nebraska, at least five days before the date of the sale mentioned in this notice, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $500,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said railroad, franchises, and property less than the sum of $2,500,000 in cash, and unless such sum shall be bid the Special Master may adjourn the sale, and apply to the Court for further instructions. Upon the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall forthwith deposit with the Special Master, on account thereof, a further sum in cash, which, together with the amount which he or they have already deposited as a pledge, shall equal fifteen per cent. (15%) of the accepted bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master by making within five days after such acceptance the additional deposit with the Master, or, after the confirmation of said sale shall fail to pay the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash so deposited by such bidder or purchaser will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale, and to any other and further purposes which the Court may direct. Any party to said sale, or any holder or holders of first mortgage bonds may bid and purchase at such sale. If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the Court, such deposit will be returned to the bidder, and the deposit of any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when a bid has been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall have been accepted by the Special Master at said sale shall make payments in cash of the sum remaining due upon his said bid after the application thereto of the amounts theretofore deposited by him, as follows: Twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount so remaining due on said bid shall be paid within thirty days after the confirmation of the sale; a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within forty days after such confirmation; a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within fifty days after such confirmation, and a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within sixty days after such confirmation: Provided, however, that the purchaser shall have the right to anticipate any or all of said payments by making the same, or any of them, at an earlier time, or earlier times, than herein stated.

The Master may accept a certified check upon, or a certificate of deposit of any National bank or trust company which is satisfactory to him, as a payment or a deposit of cash, instead of money, in any case in which he is by the terms of said decrees required to obtain cash. The proceeds of the accepted bid will be applied to the payment of the amount owing to the United States, whether due or not, secured by its Subsidy mortgage and lien, until said Subsidy debt shall be paid in full, and the surplus, if any, will be distributed by subsequent orders of the Court. After the sale has been confirmed the purchaser may pay the unpaid balance of his bid to the Master, or to the United States, and the receipt of the Secretary of the Treasury, or his proper subordinate, for any part of such balance shall be sufficient evidence of its payment.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sums required by said decrees to be paid, take the same, and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they, or his or their successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

"First. All the proper costs of this cause and of the expenses of the sale hereunder, including the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale. Second. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the Complainants, and any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel."

The said costs, compensation, allowances, and disbursements shall be paid by the purchasers when they are fixed by the Court. The purchaser, his successors, or assigns shall pay any of the claims described in said order when by the Court required, or shall pay to the Master or into the Court the moneys required to discharge the same from time to time as the Court may direct. And the Court reserves the right and retains the power and jurisdiction to take back and resell the said property in case the purchaser, his successors or assigns, fail to pay any of said claims when by it required, and in case he or they fail to pay any other part of the purchase price of said property.

That upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property, the said Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed conveying all the said railroad, telegraph, rolling stock, and property of every kind and description so ordered to be sold, subject to the prior liens and exceptions in said decrees found and hereinbefore stated, together with all the franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances belonging to the said premises to such purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors and assigns.

Upon the confirmation of such sale and the conveyance of the premises sold, the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall, subject to the possession and rights of said Receivers and subject to the prior and reserved liens and rights hereinbefore mentioned, hold and enjoy the said premises and all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises thereto appertaining, as in said decrees provided.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said Courts, and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes, and referred to in said decrees. Dated August 24th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Joseph McKenna, Attorney General of the United States.
George Hoadly, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
John C. Cowin, Special Counsel for the United States, Omaha, Nebraska.

Notice of Adjournment of Sale.

The sale above noticed has been adjourned by me and will take place in the manner set forth in the foregoing notice and upon the terms and conditions therein stated on Thursday, December 16th, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the mortgaged premises, at the passenger station of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in the City of Topeka, Kansas. Dated November 4th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Notice of Adjournment of Sale.

The sale above noticed has been adjourned by me and will take place in the manner set forth in the foregoing notice and upon the terms and conditions therein stated on Wednesday, February 16th, 1898, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the mortgaged premises at the passenger station of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in the City of Topeka, Kansas. Dated December 16th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants; the undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustee, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	4,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	1,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	485,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20).	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone, Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,800.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	67.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	231,700.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City.	1,000,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs.	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha.	46,700.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	4,487,900.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railroad Co.	562,100.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	177,450.00
Western National Fair Association.	400,500.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (823,200, 80% Paid).	7,950.00
	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds.	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds.	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds.	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees).	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds.	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit, (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option).	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds.	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds.	168,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds.	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds.	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A.	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds.	182,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds.	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds.	4,590,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds.	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates).	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipts)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, (8@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,868 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees).	767,786.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.	
136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being $5 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.	

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which, together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and cancelled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder or the equivalent thereof will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks, and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses resulting on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title, and interest of the complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty, or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the above advertisement has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, viz., the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Dated New York, January 12th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees, and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that the sale under the foregoing advertisement having been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, such sale, as directed by an order entered on January 20th, 1898, by said Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York in said cause mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others are complainants and The Union Pacific Railway Company and others are defendants, WILL BE FURTHER ADJOURNED TO WEDNESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y.

Notice is further given that as directed by said order entered on January 20th, 1898, the bonds, stocks and other securities and property mentioned in said decree entered on October 15th, 1897, will be offered to be sold, will be offered for sale in the manner and upon the further conditions following, viz.:

Each class of bonds or of stock will be offered first in separate parcels of such amounts as the undersigned may deem best, not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds in each parcel. The bids received by the undersigned upon such first offering of each class of bonds or of stock in such separate parcels will be received on condition that all the bonds or all the stock of that particular class shall secondly be offered together in a single lot, and that finally all the stocks, bonds and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale as aforesaid shall be offered for sale in one single entire lot as hereinafter provided. The highest bids received for the several parcels of bonds or of stock severally and respectively when thus first offered for sale will in each instance be noted by the undersigned.

After noting the highest bid received for every such separate parcel, not in any instance exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, the undersigned in each case will secondly offer all the bonds or all the stock of that class together each as a single lot or parcel and will note the highest bid therefor. Such bid, however, will be received and noted on condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale shall finally be offered together as one entire lot. When and if the highest bids which shall have been received and noted for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale as hereinbefore directed, first in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and secondly in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class, or all the stock of one class, as the case may be, shall in the aggregate amount to a sum which together with any other cash then held by the complainants as trustees under said trust deed shall be deemed by the complainants sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest on all the Collateral Notes then outstanding and unpaid, together with all proper expenses of making and completing such sales, and all costs of this cause and all proper allowances, compensation, and disbursements which may be allowed by the court to any of the parties or their counsel, and to the Special Master, and all expenses and charges which may be incurred or paid by the complainants in the administration of the trust, and such compensation as the court may allow to the committee appointed and acting under said trust deed for their services, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate parcels or in lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property which shall have been offered for sale firstly and secondly as above provided, the undersigned will then and finally offer the same for sale together in one entire lot.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks, and other securities and property when finally offered together as one entire lot shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when offered in separate parcels not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, and also when secondly offered in combined parcels embracing in each instance all the bonds of one class or all the stock of one class as a single lot, then all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property so finally offered together as one entire lot will be struck off and sold together as one entire lot to the person making the highest bid therefor; but if the highest bid so received shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the several highest bids theretofore received and noted for such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when previously offered in separate parcels and lots as aforesaid, then the several separate parcels or lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who shall have made the highest several bids therefor, the bonds or stock of each class in such case being struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor when offered in separate parcels of not exceeding 1,000 shares of stock or $100,000 par value of bonds, unless a higher bid was made for the bonds or for the stock of that particular class when offered together as a single lot, in which case the same shall be struck off to the bidder who made the highest bid therefor when so offered as a single lot.

Every such sale will be made subject to confirmation by this Court and will be reported to the Court by the undersigned; and the purchase price payable for any bonds, stocks, securities or other property sold, other than the portion of such purchase price required to be deposited at the time of sale as provided in said decree, will be payable within three days after confirmation of the sale. In case any sale shall not be confirmed by the Court, then all sums deposited by the bidder on account thereof will be returned to the bidder.

Notice is further given that the deposit of five per cent. in cash or in Collateral Notes required under clause (c) of Article XIV. of said decree, entered October 15, 1897, to be made with the complainants by any one offering to bid at the sale before the bid of such bidder shall be received, will be received by said complainants if made either prior to the sale or at the place of sale, and at the time when any bidder shall make his bid.

Notice is further given that lists indicating the order in which the several classes of stocks, bonds, and other securities and property will be offered for sale have been filed by the undersigned at the office of the complainants at No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, and also at the office of the Auctioneers, Adrian H. Muller & Son, No. 24 Pine Street, in said City of New York, for inspection by persons applying therefor; and such lists will be exhibited to and may be examined by persons applying therefor at either of said offices.

Particular information concerning the various stocks, bonds, and coupons, and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, to persons applying therefor.

Dated New York, Jan. 20, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and
W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 24, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20	20¼	260	American Cotton Oil..	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
73¾	74¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ½
118	120	13	American Express.....	118¾	119¾	118¾	119¾	.....
7¾	8	4,185	American Spirits Mfg.	8	8¾	8	8	.....
18	19	580	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	19	19½	18¾	19	+ ½
135⅝	135⅞	38,280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	137	137¼	135¼	135¾	— 1¾
113¼	114¼	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	.....
84¼	84⅝	11,205	American Tobacco	85¼	85½	83¾	84¼	— 1¼
34	35	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ¼
12⅜	12⅝	700	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
28½	28⅝	8,860	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	28½	28½	28½	28½	— 1
12	12½	470	Baltimore & Ohio....	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅞	4	2,880	Bay State Gas.....	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
38⅝	39¼	16,880	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38⅝	40¾	38¼	39	+ ⅝
122	123	2,888	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122	125	122	124	+ 2½
53¼	53⅝	960	Canada Southern	53¼	54	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
88⅜	88⅞	200	Canadian Pacific	88¾	88¾	88¾	88⅝	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	1,335	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21½	21¾	21	21¼	— ⅛
163½		111	Chicago & Alton.....	163½	163¾	163¼	163¾	+ ¼
97¼	97½	29,328	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	98⅛	98⅝	97	97⅜	— 1⅛
106	107	550	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	106½	107	106¼	107	.....
14	14¼	6,350	Chi. Gr. Western.....	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14	— ⅛
8¼	9¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
31	31½	200	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.....	31	31	31	31	— ¼
93¾	93¾	28,160	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	94½	94⅝	92⅞	93¼	— ⅝
143	144	255	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	— ¼
119½	120	2,925	Chicago & Northw....	121¾	121¾	119¾	119¾	— 1⅝
164½		130	Chicago & Northw. pf.	164½	164½	164½	164½	— ⅜
87⅜	87½	9,020	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	88⅝	88⅝	87¼	87⅝	— 1
7¼	7⅝	80	Chi., Term. Trans....	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	.....
26¾	27	1,845	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	27	27	26½	26¾	— ½
33	33½	631	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	33⅝	33⅞	33¼	33¼	— ¼
15⅞	16¼	5,025	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	17¼	17¼	15⅞	16¼	— 1
22½	23	1,230	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	23¼	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
6¼	6½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
190	191	14,395	Consolidated Gas.....	190	194¼	189½	190	+ ¾
34⅜	35¾	4,021	Consolidated Ice.....	34½	37¾	34½	35	+ 1½
85	86¼	150	Consolidated Ice pf....	86¼	86½	86½	86¼	.....
110⅜	111¼	300	Delaware & Hudson...	111¼	111¼	110¾	110¾	— ⅜
151⅜	152¼	590	Del., Lack. & West...	152¼	152½	152¼	152⅞	+1
46¾	47¼	800	Denver & R. G. pf....	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
12	12¾	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	12¾	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
130	134	160	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	132¾	132¾	132¼	132¾	+ 2¼
14	14½	345	Erie	14	14	14	14	— ¼
36¼	37½	363	Erie 1st pf.....	37	37	37	37	— ¼
		312	Ft. W. & D. C., st....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
34½	34¾	310	General Electric	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
30	40	40	Green Bay & Western.	30	30	30	30	.....
80⅝	81	2,210	Hawaiian Sugar	31¼	31¼	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
105¼	106	1,397	Illinois Central	106¼	106¾	105¼	105¾	— ⅜
49	49¾	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
9	9¼	200	Iowa Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
19½	20	210	K. C. Pitts. & Gulf..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	.....
45	45¼	1,947	Laclede Gas	46	46	44½	45⅜	— ⅝
90	95	50	Laclede Gas pf.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	.....
71¼	72	10	L. E. & Western pf....	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	— ¼
179½	181	300	Lake Shore	179⅝	180	179⅝	180	+ ¼
54⅞	55	5,755	Louisville & Nashville.	55¼	56¼	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅝
5	7	100	Manhattan Beach	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
116⅜	116⅝	30,610	Manhattan Con.	116¼	117⅝	115¾	116¼	— ⅜
144⅞	145	12,463	Metropolitan St. Ry...	145	145½	143	144⅞	+ ⅛
104⅝	105¼	2,835	Michigan Central	104⅝	106	104¾	104¾	+ ⅛
84	86	25	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
55¼	55	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	54	54	53¼	53¼	— 2
11⅝	12¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
34½	35	2,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	35

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Sale of a Fifth Avenue Parcel for $150,000—Other Dealings and Transactions at Auction.

Hirsh Brothers have sold to a builder for immediate improvement the plot, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 49.11 by 110.

It was reported yesterday that the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 295 Fifth Avenue, east side, 49 feet south of Thirty-first Street, 24.7 by 100, had been sold for about $150,000. The building has recently been remodeled for business purposes, and is owned by Mme. Camille De Lacy.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from the estate of Albert Sichel the three-story brick dwelling, 200 Eldridge Street, 24 by 88.3.

James L. Wells has sold for Taylor & Peck, for $4,000, a plot in Sedgwick Avenue, opposite the University of New York, 50 by 100.

It is reported that L. & S. Wormser have sold three lots on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 75 by 100.11.

Thomas K. Moore has sold to the Ernst-Marx syndicate the two five-story apartment houses, 136 and 138 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, each 37.6 by 85 by 100.11. In part payment Mr. Moore takes a plot of about 18 lots on Hillside Street, running through to Eleventh Avenue, about 500 feet south of Dyckman Street, 153.1 by 168 by 312 by 209.

The Ernst-Marx syndicate has sold the three-story building, with extension, 468 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 17.4 by 58 by 100.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association has leased, through Horace S. Ely & Co., for five years from May 1, the entire tenth floor of the Bancroft Building, 3, 5, and 7 West Twenty-ninth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under an order of the court to sell the real estate of Stephen O'Hare, to Leo Hutter, for 019,050, the five-story brick flat, 20 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 80 East Ninth Street, south side, 168.11 feet east of Broadway, 25 by 93.11, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold, four-story brick building, with store.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, First Avenue, east side, 25.8½ feet south of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 94, vacant.

By William Kennelly, public auction sale, Wilkins Place, southeast side, 50 feet southwest of Jennings Street, 50 by 100, vacant.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 346 Eighth Avenue, east side, 63.8½ feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 19.7 by 82, four-story brick building, with store, and two-story extension; 149 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 205.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 27.11 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling, with two-story brick stable at rear.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, for a two-story and basement brick store, 49.11 by 110; H. H. Heert of 43 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; E. F. Maurer of 331 Pleasant Avenue, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,598 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone tenement, with store; Edward D. Jones of 125 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 89 Gold Street, to a two-story brick storehouse; Matilda Delaphaine, owner; M. C. Merritt of 1,267 Broadway, architect; cost, $800.

Third Avenue, west side, 201 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; M. J. Garvin of 3,311 Third Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 24.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place x27.2x 113.6; Henry D. Bayne and another to Eugene E. Hinkle.....1

CANAL ST, n s, 50 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x25x24.6x25; Louis I. Belsenhertz and wf to Amelia Thorne.....2,517

CANAL ST, 111; Edwin J. Schwartz to Eveline Stack.....1

COLLEGE AV, e s, 50 ft s of Mott or 148th St, 50x99; Julie Greenfield to Jakob Greenfield.....1

DIVISION AV, all of part lying west of westerly line on land of estate of John J. Crane, bounded by block, 141st St and Cypress Av and 138th St and St. Ann's Av; Isaac N. Crane, as executor, to Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife.....25

DIVISION, centre line, intersects e s of St. Ann's Av, runs n 105.6 ft to 141st st, x e 968.10x s 24.10 to centre line of Division Pl, thence s 669.10 ft, Hunting and wife to Gustav L. Morgenthau.1

EDGECOMBE AV, 184, 25x82.5x24.11x 85.2; Henry Marks and wife to Emelie A. M. M. Willers.....1

FORSYTH ST, e s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann.....1

FOX ST, w s, 479 ft s of 167th St, 25x 100; the Bronx Realty Company to Elizabeth Blundell.....2,250

GREENWICH ST, n w s, 92.4 ft s of Perry St, 22x92.1x23.4x irregular; Caroline Demarest and others to Meyer Grayhead.....12,500

GROVE ST, e s, 50.5 ft s w of Waverly Place, 31x irregular; also interior lot adjoining above; Mary A. Guinand and others to Horace B. Forman.....1

GROVE ST, 92 and 94, s s, 31x irregular; also interior lot adjoining above; Thomas H. Thorn and another, executors, to Horace B. Forman.....21,000

HOME ST, s e corner of Tinton Av, 32x 100, except strip for widening 6th Av; Christopher Campbell and wife to Margarethe Strese.....3,500

JAMES SLIP, 6, e s, 20.5x16.10; Eliza Newell to Addie W. Hislop.....5,000

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 118th St, 100.11x89; George T. Davidson, referee, to Max Freund and another.....43,000

MONROE AV, w s, portion of Lot 48, map of village of Mount Hope, 50x100; John Dixon and wife to Rudolph Walter.....1

MONROE AV, w s, portion of Lot 48, same map; same to David L. Woodall.1

PARK AV, s e corner of 184th St, 50x 100; James B. Gillie and wife to Union Real Estate Company.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 138th St, 710.9 ft to 141st St, x 669.11x irregular; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Henry Morganthau, 2d, part.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 138th St, 710.9 ft to 141st St, x 669.11x irregular; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Emanuel Hellner.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 138th St, 605.4x666.7x40x648.1x639.6; Arabella D. Huntington and another to Gustav L. Morgenthau.....1

ST. ANN'S AV, n e corner of 139th St, 200.10 to 140th St x 100; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Edward Oppenheimer and another.....1,000

WHITE PLAINS AV, w s, on line between Lots 782 and 783, map of village of Wakefield, 25x105; Michael Skahen to Joseph Dereszewski.....2,300

2D AV, w s, 63 ft s of 12th St, 20x80; Donald McLean to August Cailler.....5,000

7TH AV, n e corner of 120th St, 17.11x 77; Hannah M. Halpin to John M. Cahill.....1

8TH ST, s s, Gore Lot 77, map of the village of Wakefield; William Arvidson and wife to Joseph Stickney.....1

30TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Morris H. Hayman and wife to Louise A. Phillips.....1

82D ST, n s, 204.8 ft w of 8th Av, 22.8x 98.9; Russell Raymond and others to George Erft.....20,500

61ST ST, s s, 806 ft w of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Lewis Cohn to Charles L. Cohn.....1

88TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; James Carlew and wife to Leopold Schmid.....10,000

102D ST, 158 and 160 East; Maria Carroll to Henry Murphy.....20,000

106TH ST, n w s, 226.6 to 230 East; Cyrille Carreau and wife to John C. Clegg.1

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Anna S. Finck to Joseph S. Goldsmith.....23,000

110TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x100.11; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Joseph L. Bienenstock.....1

110TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x 100.11; Joseph Bienenstock to Harry L. Toplitz and another.....1

115TH ST, s East, 25x100.11; John P. Leo and wife to George F. Purrington.....1

122D ST, s s, 171 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x 100.11; Louise J. Schmid and another to James Carlew.....100

127TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; Henry D. Bayne and another to John B. Eccleston.....1

148TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of Morris Av, 48x106.6; Isaac Boehm to Vincent Bonagur.....1

150TH ST, s s, 217 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x99.11; John Davis and wife to Jennie Lagerroth.....100

157TH ST, 628 East, 25x190.3x25x191.6; Emil A. Hassey to Emma Hassey.....10

179TH ST, n s, 258 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x100; Union Real Estate Company to James B. Gillie.....8,800

Recorded Leases.

DECKER, David H., to Henry Dohrmann; 49 Whitehall St, 3 1-3 years.....$4,200 4,800

DELTZ, Elizabeth, to Solomon Goinsky; 84 Stanton St, 5 years.....$780, 900

GRUENFELDER, George, to Albert Milke; 2d Av, n e corner of 8th St, 5 years.....$240, 300

HUSTED, Emma A., to Thomas Liddle and another; 2,707 3d Av, store, two years.....900

LONDON, Lewis A., to Moses Zimmerman; 314 East Houston St, 5 years.....1,800

LORD, Daniel, and another, trustee, to Adam Geeb; 56th St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 50x100.5, 8½ years.....600

MARVIN, Lillie B., to Henry M. Toch and another; 468 to 472 West Broadway, 8 years.....2,500

PRICE, Anna C. W., to Julius Exner; 219 Spring St, 5 years.....924

SATENSTEIN, Reuben, to Celia Nichkowsky; 55 Hester St, 2 years.....2,160

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Theresa, to Frances Taubert; s s of 88th St, 280.7 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.....$3,000

BANDMAN, Josephine and Albert, to Bertha Bandmann; n s of 62d St, 155.9 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.....3,000

BAYNE, Henry D., to Robert McC. Robinson, trustee; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 142d St, 24.11x102.11 to Hamilton Place, one-half year.....5,253

BAYNE, Henry D., to Robert McC. Robinson; s s of 122d S., 335 ft w of 5th Av, one-half year.....9,150

BECKER, Catharine and Christian, to Louisa Zimmermann, executrix, and another, executor; s s of 119th St, 335 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.....7,000

BIENENSTOCK, Joseph L., to the New York investment and Improvement Company; n s of 110th St, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years.....22,000

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Judson S. Todd; n s of 148th St, 152 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year.....17,000

BONAGUR, Vincent, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; n s of 148th St, 152 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year.....6,000

BRADLEY, Henry D., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 142d St, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years.....10,000

BRODHEAD, Jessie W., and Frederick D. Tappen and another, trustees, &c.; s s of 26th St, 192 ft w of Madison Av, 1-3 part, 1 year.....2,500

BUDDELMANN, Louise, to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; n e corner of King's Bridge Road and Cambreling, or Jefferson, Av, 1 year.....2,500

CADWALADER, John L., to Henry A. C. Taylor; n s of 32d St, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.....30,000

DEMOREST, William C., to Annie L. Demorest; s s of 15th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, leasehold, demand.....5,000

FORMAN, Horace B., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 92 and 94 Grove St, 3 years.....5,000

GILBERT, Frank W., to William L. Beadleston; n s of 148th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.....4,500

GOLDSMAN, Joseph S., to Hannah S. Finck; s s of 106th St, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years.....5,000

GOLDSMAN, Joseph S., to Anna S. Finck; s s of 106th St, 400 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year.....1,500

HAHN, Viola, and Esther Gershel, to Henriette Marks; 34 and 36 West 3d St, 3 years.....50,000

HARPT, Charles, to Jacob Van Brink; Clinton Place, s s, 360.7 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, 1 year.....3,000

HARNISCH, Frederick R., and Charles T. Schukraft and wives to Valentine Neuberger; n s of 103d St, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.....12,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Elizabeth S. Jones; 186 Forsyth St, 5 years.....28,000

KING, James, to the New York Savings Bank; w s of 8th Av, 50 ft n of 147th St, and two adjoining lots, 5 years, (three mortgages).....33,000

LEAYCRAFT, Caroline C., to Caroline Wandell; w s of 3d Av, 25 ft s of 120th St; also, w s of 3d Av, 76.8 ft s of 82d St, 1-6 part, 1 year.....5,000

LEYENDECKER, Philip T., to Barbara Leyendecker; n s of 2d St, 120.2 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years.....5,000

LOWNDES, Frederick W., and wife to Lydia A. Scofield; n s of Fordham Av, adjoining land of John P. Hawkins, City Island, 1 year.....350

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of St. Ann's Av, 100 ft n of 138th St, 610.9 to 141st x669.1 to Division Av, centre line, 1 year.....200,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e corner of St. Ann's Av and 138th St, 1 year.....20,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 138th St, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year.....16,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 138th St, 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year.....16,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 138th St, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year.....16,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 138th St, 400 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year.....16,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 138th St, 500 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year.....22,000

MURPHY, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 102d St, 285 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.....11,000

NEUMANN, Elias, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, 5 years.....7,000

OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and Isaac Metzger to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s e corner of West End Av and 70th St, 200.10 to 69th St, 1 year.....76,500

PICKEN, John A., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 165th St, 100.5 ft e of Boulevard, 80.5x irregular, (five mortgages,) 3 years.....45,000

RANDALL, Helen L. and Charles K., to Mary Fabbri and another; 43 West 10th St, demand.....4,500

RICHARDSON, Emma B., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 54 East 56th St, 1 year.....25,000

SLOANE, Hannah M., to Mary McGurl; e s of Bronx St, adjoining land of James G. Rowland, 50x75 to Bronx River, 1 year.....800

STRESE, Margarethe, to Christopher Campbell; s e corner of Tinton Av and Home St, 1 year.....2,500

TEWES, Catharine, to Philip Stremel; n e corner of 11th Av and 48th St, 1 year.....600

WALTER, Rudolph, to John A. Dixon; w s of Monroe Av, part of Lot 48, map of the village of Mount Hope, 3 years.....2,250

WELLER, Charles and Josephine, to Mary Conlan; 323 East 90th St, 5 years.....10,000

WILLERS, Emilie A. M. M., to Henry Marks; e s of 8th Av, 75.8 ft s of 129th St, 2 years.....3,000

WILLERS, Emilie A. M. M., to Henry Marks; 134 Edgecombe Av, 1 year.....2,000

WILLIAMS, Thomas, to Herbert Coope; n s of 138th St, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 3 months.....1,000

WOODALL, David L., to John A. Dixon; w s of Monroe Av, adjoining s s of Lot 49, map of the village of Mount Hope, 3 years.....1,375

WOODALL, David L., to John A. Dixon; w s of Monroe Av, part of Lot 48, map of the village of Mount Hope, 3 years.....1,375

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLUM, Bernhard, to Elizabeth Gattman.1,000

BOORUM, William B., executor, &c., to Amalia Schmidt.....4,000

CARY, Clarence, and another, trustees, &c., to Henry S. Glover, trustee.....28,000

DODGE, William E., to Marshall J. Dodge.20,000

EWALD, Katharine, to Peter Doelger....15,500

FRIEDLANDER, Sarah, to Louis and Louis K. Ungrich executors, &c.....6,000

GILLMAN, Helene, to Helene Gillman..1,000

GILLMAN, Helene, to Louisa Gillman..2,500

GILLMAN, Helene, to Louisa Gillman..2,500

HENDERSON, William T., executor, &c., to William T. Henderson.....15,000

LARENS, Phebe F., to Frances F. Field.12,000

LOCKWOOD, Lydia A., to Carolina Herrmann.....830

McCOOK, Anson G., as Chamberlain, &c., to Sarah Fichborne.....2,000

MOLT, Marie, to Union Dime Savings Institution.....2,286

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.....67,500

McADAM, Alexander W., and another, executors, &c., to Anne G. Greacen.....8,557

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the Knickerbocker Trust Company and another, trustees, &c.....8,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Sarah L. Totten, ½ part.....10,000

SPOERL, Christian S. E., to Dime Deposit and Discount Bank of Scranton, Penn.....Nom.

STEDMAN, Ernest G., and John Larkin, trustees, to Clementine L. D. Welling..3,004

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK to Grace A. Cudlipp.....2,058

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John R. Hall.....8,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to City Real Estate Company.....14,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.....200,000

TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee.....Nom.

WEBER, Conrad, administrator, &c., to Conrad Weber.....14,000

WHITEHEAD, Lina R., to Matilda Stiefel.20,000

WICK, Jacob, Jr., to Nathan L. Ely, trustee.....8,000

WILLETS, Howard, administrator, &c., to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c., 3 assignments.....63,000

WILLIAMSON, Smith, to Cornelius W. H. Elting.....3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 142d St, 24.11x113x——x105; Horace E. Hartwell against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor.....800

BOSTON ROAD, n e corner of 168th St, 25x97; the Ducker Portable House Company against Lizzie Richter, owner and contractor; Andrew Heiland, contractor..260

MONROE ST, 118 and 120; Isaac Shirk against Betsey B. Levy, owner; Morris O. Cohen, contractor.....91

MONROE ST, 118 and 120; Joe Fischer against Betsey B. Levy; Abram Levy and Fritz Goldstein, contractors.....100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 104.1x90; the New York Sash, Door, and Blind Company against John McGavock, owner and contractor.....3,600

3D AV, w s, 125.1 ft s of 168d St, 25x100; Smullen & Dudley against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor.....250

4TH ST, 22 West; B. Kreischer & Sons against Frank O. Norman, owner and contractor.....298

4TH ST, 22 West; William H. Schmohl against Frank O. Norman and R. F. Shropshire, owners and contractors.....1,701

22D ST, 213 and 215 West; William Browne and James A. Magoun against the United German Evangelical Lutheran Church, owner; Schneider & Birkenstock Marble Company, contractor.....259

71ST ST, 139 West; Jane Hooper against Alice Engelberg, owner and contractor..83

83D ST, 215 and 217 West; Morris Newfeld against Giacinto Graziadio, owner and contractor.....275

118TH ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 60 x100.11; Fredel & Childs against Abelman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors.....901

127TH ST, 28 and 30 West; Horace E. Hartwell against Henry D. Bayne, owner and contractor.....8,650

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200 to 139th St x25; Smullen & Dudley against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor.....671

144TH ST, 719 East; Low & Flogans against John Geoghegan, owner; Thomas W. Smith and J. Benson, contractors....25

159TH ST, n s, 71 ft e of Melrose Av, 150x 100; Smullen & Dudley against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor.....945

161ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 274.6 x99.11; Martin Disken against William Broadbelt, owner and contractor.....532

Order, under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

111TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 100; T. J. Kelly, on Ruth and Bartolicius to Maxwell & Dempsey.....$306

Building Loan Contract, Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Ferdinand Forsch, with John Davis, ten payments.....$22,500

Lis Pendens.

COMMONWEALTH AV, s s, 212 ft e of West Farms Road, 25x100; Charles F. Fischer against Hilda Johansen, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Appel & Reid.

FOX ST, s e corner of 169th St, 29.11x63.6x irregular; Francis N. Howland, trustee, &c., against Elizabeth O'Toole and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. S. Truax.

LOT 308, map of Section B of the Tyrse estate, 23d Ward; Elizabeth W. Gilbert against Lizzie A. McCone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

PARK AV, 83; Cornelius D. Wood and others, trustees, &c., against Emily C. Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Lindley.

PLEASANT AV, s e corner of 116th St, 50.11x 94x irregular; Charles A. Bohlan against Abraham and Maurice Kalm, (action to cancel deed;) attorney, J. M. Williams.

WEST END AV, 747; Charles W. Mead against George A. Stimpson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. V. N. Baldwin.

WEST END AV, 749; Katharine C. Mead against George A. Stimpson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. V. N. Baldwin.

2D AV, 155; John H. Kearns against Marion Lathers and others, executrix, &c., (specific performance;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

11TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 29th St, 74.1x100; 29th St, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; 29th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Tiemann N. Horn and another against William Burnett and others, (partition;) attorneys, Thompson & Maloney.

8TH ST, 92 East; Conrad Webber against Leopold Adler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.

26TH ST, s s, 384.11 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x98.9; Thomas Wright, executor, &c., against Bernard McFarland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

159TH ST, n s, 406.1 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 29.6x90.11; James Fay against Charles C. Mulholland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. Daly.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Jan. 31, to Monday, Feb. 21.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

93—The Northern Pacific Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Patrick R. Smith.—Assigned for reargument March 7, after the cases already set down for that day.

99—Boyden Power Brake Company et al., appellants, vs. George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., and 116—George Westinghouse, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. Boyden Power Brake Company et al.—The court, without undertaking to restrict the scope of the argument, directs the attention of counsel particularly to the inquiry whether, in view of the state of the art, including the patents to Westinghouse, the proceedings in the Patent Office, and its own terms, the patent sued on can be sustained as a patent for a process or method.

498—La Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion that the Constitutional objections to the Jurisdictional act be first heard and determined, denied; but, when the case is called for argument, counsel will be expected to discuss, in the first instance these questions: Whether the Court of Claims had jurisdiction of this case; whether this court has jurisdiction of this appeal, and whether the appellate jurisdiction, if any, of this court extends to review of the facts.

161—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. McCann & Smizer.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

No. 293—J. Henry Jurgens, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. Yot Sang.—Motion to advance granted and case assigned for argument Oct. 17, after the cases already set down for that day, unless sooner reached in regular call.

No. 553—Lars Thompson, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Utah.—Motion to advance submitted by J. L. Rawlins in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Nos. 53 and 175—Charles P. Barrett, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Leave granted to file reply brief herein within three days on motion of Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

No. ——, original, ex parte—In the matter of Jesse G. Crain, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of habeas corpus submitted by James Hamilton Lewis for the petitioner.

No. 567—The Board of Supervisors of the County of Presque Isle, petitioner, vs. William J. Ashley.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by Henry M. Duffield in support of petition, and by C. E. Warner in opposition thereto.

No. 498—La Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Motion to reassign case submitted by J. M. Wilson in behalf of counsel for appellant.

Nos. 368, 458, and 459—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. The United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Motions to advance to be heard together as one case, submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel.

No. 421—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Leave granted to file additional brief herein for plaintiffs in error on motion of Joseph Paxton Blair for the plaintiffs in error. Leave granted to file reply brief for defendant in error, on motion of M. M. Crain for defendant in error.—Argument continued by Joseph Paxton Blair for the plaintiffs in error and concluded by M. M. Crain for the defendant in error.

No. 406—The Houston and Texas Central Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Argument commenced by R. S. Lovett for the plaintiffs in error, continued by M. M. Crane for the defendant in error, and by R. S. Lovett for the plaintiffs in error. Leave granted to file additional brief herein for defendant in error on motion of M. M. Crane for defendant in error and to R. S. Lovett to reply thereto.

Call for to-day: 406, 336, (and 337, 338, and 339,) 104, 268, 425, (and 463 and 464,) 45, 79, 83, and 94.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11:30 A. M.

40—Union Pacific Railroad Co. vs. Dike.
43—Schoellkopf vs. Canalboats Harvey and Henry.
62—Whitten vs. Bennett.
66—International Bank of St. Louis vs. Faber.
67—Maloy vs. Duden.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

88—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
89—Same vs. Union Theological Seminary. Issues of Law in Suits at Law.
9—Leiter vs. Ronalds.
3—T. S. vs. Dierckhoff. Equity Calendar.
36—Mallory vs. Mackaye.
68—In re Hirsch.
71—Brown vs. Reed Mfg. Co.
72—Scott vs. Steam Dredge Charles E. Wiswall.
73—Hubbard vs. Manhattan Trust Co.
74—Merritt vs. Steamship Lamington.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

87—Mackaye vs. Mallory.
90—Fenton Metallic Mfg. Co. vs. Chase.
30—Amer. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
91—Knapp vs. Levy.
4—Kelly vs. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Socy.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 281, 291, 196, 267, 300, 205, 302, 849.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Morris vs. Murray.

Appeals from District Courts.

28—Randall vs. Morning Journal Assn.
26—Nimmo vs. Harway.
28—Berman vs. Zucker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Errington vs. Treu.
2—Wyckoff vs. Bissell.
3—Anderson vs. Anderson.
4—Trahan vs. Trahan.
5—Hall vs. Cordier.
6—In re Merriam Co.
7—Health Dept. vs. Wray.
8—In re Bowne.
9—In re N. Y. Dental Supply Co.
10—Henriques vs. Sterling.
11—Bunker vs. Peabody.
12—Chris t m a n n vs. Holtsch.
13—Bulkley vs. Steinfeld.
14—Solomon vs. Solomon.
15—Bandini vs. Seton Homestead Land Co.
16—Waterman vs. Waterman.
17—Steinway vs. Steinway.
18—Antony vs. Runk.
19—Ordeman vs. Mayor, &c.
20—Martin vs. same.
21—Ulrich vs. same.
22—McGavan vs. same.
23—Morris vs. Exporters' Assn.
24—Wabberson vs. Wabberson.
25—In re Army & Navy Ill. Pub. Co.
26—Peterson vs. Anderson.
27—People, &c., vs. Mutual Ben. Life Assn.
28—Brown vs. Tenney.
29—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Sorg.
30—Tanner vs. Friedline.
31—Levy vs. Mayor, &c.
32—In re Lureks.
33—Galpen vs. Salvin.
34—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Fried.
35—Same vs. Bretzfield.
36—Dunlop vs. Gill.
37—Eisert vs. McMonegal.
38—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. McDermott.
39—Same vs. Reilly.
40—Same vs. Bowman.
41—Same vs. Flood.
42—Same vs. Bernheim.
43—Same vs. Krause.
44—Same vs. Johnson.
45—Same vs. Selzam.
46—Same vs. Harvers.
47—Same vs. Oestreicher.
48—Same vs. Faerber.
49—Same vs. Teschner.
50—Same vs. Tekulsky.
51—Same vs. Schlesinger.
52—Same vs. Heuer.
53—Same vs. Wischhusen.
54—Same vs. Keppler.
55—Same vs. Roall.
56—Same vs. Bockhaus.
57—Same vs. Born.
58—Oe vs. Arabol Mfg. Co.
59—Halsch vs. Mordaunt.
60—Mahon vs. D. G. Yuengling Brew. Co.
61—Bahlul vs. Bahlul.
62—Felix vs. Fox.
63—Lavenburg vs. Pfeiffer.
64—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Cuthbert.
65—Comins vs. Coler.
66—Henriques vs. Trowbridge.
67—Zaitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
68—In re 56th and 66th Sts., (school site.)
69—In re Board of Education, (169th St.)
70—Mearns vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
71—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—In re School Site, 253d St.
2—In re Depot Place.
3—In re Marion Av.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

5900—Bourne vs. Electro Bicycle Lamp Co.
5471—Dieterlen vs. Powers.
5744—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
4950—Simonson vs. Gray.
5015—Chadwick vs. Zaiss.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6,132.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clean.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

13416—Cruise vs. Consolidated Gas Co.
14433—Unger vs. Genies.
14827—Crane vs. Traiteur.
13213—Clancy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10670—C. Graham & Sons Co. vs. Van Horn.
14117—Newton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14836—Cohen vs. Cohen.
14048—Schwandt vs. Hoe
14686—Johnson vs. Chatterton.
14722—Speer vs. Mayor, &c.
14839—Dobbins vs. Hurlburt.
14969—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Kerr.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

8256—Bale vs. Unicorn Silk Mfg. Co.
4963—Hamill vs. Scott.
5894—Keegan vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8294—Rosenthal vs. Cook.
4824—Weber vs. Union Ry. Co.
8388—Harkness vs. Earle.
6490—Block vs. American Credit Indemnity Co.
4408—Roesch vs. Union Ry. Co.
3657—Lowy vs. same.
6885—Barry vs. Crimmins.
8430—Decker vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association.
8378—Mearns vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey.
7665—Smith vs. Wilkinson.

Highest number reached in regular call, 8802.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VIII., and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., X., and XI. for trial.

7410—Carrol vs. Brady.
7743—Gray vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7302—Boentjen vs. New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
8574—Abbott-Katz Brewing Co. vs. Bennett.
7337—Rak vs. Rosenfeld
1349—Starbuck vs. Phoenix Insurance Co.
8796—Levy vs. Harris.
6820—Landers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7832—Bacon vs. Albany Perforated Wrapping Paper Co.
7767—Hirschman vs. Cohn.
7731—Lee vs. Morning Journal Association.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Spring, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar cl

E. J. RATCLIFFE'S CASE

The Actor Held for the Grand Jury on the Charge of Perjury.

AN ARGUMENT FOR DISMISSAL.

The Prisoner's Lawyer Says the Statement for Which Perjury Is Alleged Was Not Material in the Former Case.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor, was held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Deuel, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, on the charge of perjury. Caroline Ravenhill, the fishermonger's daughter, who came from England three days ago, was the principal witness against him. She testified on Saturday concerning her marriage to him fifteen years ago, and of his brutal treatment of her. Yesterday Mirabeau L. Towns, the defendant's counsel, questioned her regarding her life with the man Chopin, with whom she had sworn previously that she had lived. She said she had left Chopin of her own accord.

John Chambers, a typewriter agent, testified that he had been with Mary Anderson's company in 1884 and 1885. He said that he had known Ratcliffe as a member of the company for about four weeks, and that Ratcliffe had once told him that he had a wife and child.

After this witness's testimony, Mr. Towns went into a long argument for the dismissal of the charge on the ground that a man testifying in his own behalf is not guilty of perjury in making a statement on some point not material to the charge. The Magistrate, however, said that the argument would not hold, and he fixed bail at $2,000.

Much doubt has been expressed among lawyers as to whether the prisoner is really guilty of perjury, in spite of the fact that he swore upon his trial for assault that he had never married before. In the code perjury is defined as follows:

"A person who swears or affirms that he will truly testify, declare, depose, or certify, or that any testimony, declaration, deposition, certificate, affidavit, or other writing by him subscribed is true, in an action, or a special proceeding, or upon any hearing, or inquiry, or on any occasion in which an oath is required by law, or is necessary for the prosecution or defense of a private right, or for the ends of public justice, or may lawfully be administered, and who in such action or proceeding, or on such hearing, inquiry, or other occasion willfully and knowingly testifies, declares, deposes, or certifies falsely, in any material matter, or states in his testimony, declaration, deposition, affidavit, or certificate, any material matter to be true which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury."

BOY'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Thomas Kilduff and a Friend Arrested on Suspicion of Having Killed Kilduff's Son.

Daniel Kilduff, aged nineteen years, was found dead yesterday at his home, 119 Berry Street, Williamsburg. There was a pistol-shot wound in his right temple. His father, Thomas Kilduff, and James Gilroy of 219 Union Avenue, after an investigation by the police, were placed under arrest on suspicion of homicide.

The young man and his father occupied two rooms in a rear house. They had lived together for about two years. They often quarreled, and on Friday last, after a heated dispute, the son struck his father in a brutal manner. Kilduff caused the boy's arrest, and he was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court on Saturday. After the elder Kilduff related his son's treatment, Judge Lemon committed the boy for a hearing yesterday. After his son was remanded Kilduff sat down in a court bench and cried. Later he pleaded with the Justice to give his son one more chance to reform. It was with the greatest reluctance that Judge Lemon complied, but before discharging the young man he told him he ought to be in the penitentiary.

The boy sneered at his father, left the Court House, and returned to his home. It is alleged that Kilduff was afraid to enter the house, fearing his son would kill him.

Kilduff and Gilroy say that when they went to the house, at 10:50 o'clock yesterday morning, they found the young man dead in bed. By his side lay a 32-calibre revolver. Gilroy said that, in his excitement, he foolishly picked up the revolver which lay by the dead man's side and put it into his pocket. Then he hastened to the house of Dr. Murphy, who lives in North Sixth Street.

When Dr. Murphy got to the house he discovered that Kilduff had been dead for some time. The absence of a revolver made the doctor suspicious, so he hurried to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, where he stated that the death of Kilduff needed investigation. As the statements given by Kilduff and Gilroy were so contradictory, the police arrested the two on suspicion of murder. Both men had been drinking, and the police were not able to obtain an intelligent statement.

When Kilduff regained control of himself he told Coroner Delap he was satisfied that his son had killed himself, and that he often declared he would commit suicide. He said that his son had bought a revolver on Saturday after leaving the Court House. Kilduff stated that he was afraid to go home, fearing his son would kill him, and remained at Gilroy's house Saturday and Sunday nights. Gilroy corroborated this statement in all essential particulars.

Both men were held for a further examination.

TO BRING VENUS TO COURT.

Puzzled Jersey Veterans Object to Her Supposed Presence on Their Monument.

A joint committee of the Veteran Rights Association and the Hudson County Granite and Marble Dealers' Association of Jersey City yesterday retained Senator William D. Daly to apply to Judge Lippincott for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the committee having in charge the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument in the City Hall Park. The objection of the veterans to the proposed monument is that it is to be surmounted by a statue of Venus, which they do not consider appropriate.

The Granite and Marble Dealers' Association objects on the ground that the committee had no right to employ a New York firm to make the monument, and claim that they could furnish a better monument for less money, the price to be paid the New York firm being, as alleged, $12,500.

Senator Daly said he would attend to the matter on his return from Trenton.

Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Committee, declined to discuss the subject. He said it was not worth talking about; that the statue on the monument was a figure of Victory and not of Venus, and that the price was considered moderate.

Bruno Bretschneider Sentenced.

Bruno Bretschneider, the manager of the Broadway Garden, at 1,261 Broadway, who was convicted of keeping a disorderly house at that address, was sentenced to serve three months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $250 by Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Bretschneider's attorney secured an order requiring the District Attorney to show cause on Friday why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be granted. The certificate was asked for on alleged errors which occurred during the trial.

Held for Killing His Comrade.

William H. Watson, who shot and killed Joseph Miller, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and remanded to the care of the Coroner. There was no further evidence in court to help clear up the mystery regarding the affair. Watson insists that the shooting was accidental, but Coroner Bausch is determined to make a rigid investigation. The prisoner was sent to the Tombs to await the result of an inquest.

Attempts Suicide in the Tombs.

Francisco Romanno of 8 Spring Street, who was sent to the Tombs last Friday to await trial for assault, while exercising yesterday with the other prisoners, jumped over the rail of the first tier of the prison in an effort to commit suicide. He received internal injuries, and was removed to the Gouverneur Hospital. It is thought that the man was partly crazed by his confinement.

REFUSES TO AID CLIFFORD.

Mgr. Seton Denounces the Efforts to Save the Murderer.

Mgr. Seton of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, in Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City Heights, surprised his congregation Sunday by censuring those who are working to save the life of Edward Clifford, who is under sentence to be hanged on Feb. 16 for the murder of William G. Watson, Superintendent of the West Shore Road. Mgr. Seton referred to a request made of him that he should sign the petition for the commutation of Clifford's sentence. He added: "It was preposterous that they should come to me to sign a petition to save a guilty murderer. I would not turn my hand to save from the gallows a man who had willfully taken the life of another."

Charles J. Peshall, after a conference with Clifford's lawyers, was employed to apply to the Supreme Court at Washington for a writ of error. The application will be based on the allegation that Clifford was denied his legal right to submit to the jurors questions that were necessary to the exercise of his privilege of peremptory challenge in certain cases.

Woman's Fatal Fall from a Roof.

Mrs. Louisa Henneg, while hanging up some clothing yesterday on the roof of the five-story house in which she lived, at 354 West Forty-sixth Street, fell or was blown into the yard and instantly killed. Her brother, August, who was helping her, missed her, and, thinking she has returned to her rooms, went to join her. Meanwhile the body was discovered by a neighbor. Mrs. Henneg was a widow, and lived with her two young children. They were poor, and the body was taken to the Morgue.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 500 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
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OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
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Every known modern hotel appointment.
Rooms en suite, baths attached. Lift to street level. Delightful sun parlor overlooking the famous beach promenade and the ocean.
Seasonable pleasures and amusements. The climate at Atlantic City during the Winter is remarkable for its mildness. The air, seldom severely cold, is at all times healthy and invigorating.
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Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

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Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; two years' best city reference. 111 West 53d St., near 6th Av.; ring Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; willing and obliging; best city reference from last place. 122 East 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As competent chambermaid and to assist with laundry work, or to assist with sewing. Present employer's, 4 West 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best references. M. D., Box 54, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; recommended by last employer. 17 East 108th St.

CHAMBERMAID—In a first-class house; good references; English Protestant. Jacobsen, 236 West 15th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best reference. 220 East 26th St. Ring bell twice.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; wages, $50; good references. M. D., 328 West 40th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK or WASHING.—By colored woman to work by day or do washing at home. 241 West 18th St., in rear.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite street and evening gowns, fancy waists, tea jackets; perfect fitting; designing; remodeling; $2 per day; best references. K., 270 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; used to best work; makes over also; best references. Mme. Dalliet, 144 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER—For first-class families; by day, $2.50; good work; very stylish; good fitter; letters only. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—A refined French dressmaker wishes work by the day in private families. Mlle. Brote, 27 West 42d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young girl to do general housework; good plain cook, laundress; city reference. Mulvey's bell, 146 West 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid and seamstress; English; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city references. 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Swedish woman as competent laundress; by day or week, or will do any other work; city references. Peterson, 818 East 39th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent laundress and chambermaid; city reference. Competent, Box 105, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as first-class laundress; by the day; best city references. Love's bell, 231 West 16th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as nurse to take charge of a baby from its birth; good city reference. 108 West 61st St.; ring housekeeper's bell.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman who has first-class references; understands her business; private family; city or country. A. B., 147 East 81st St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city references. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in private family; best city reference from last employer. 225 East 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By a respectable German family. Mrs. Leehner, 483 East 80th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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Butlers.

BUTLER.—Take full charge dinner parties and receptions; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; two years' personal city references. Charlie, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 530 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a single man as butler in private family; best city references. Butler, Box 16, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a high-class butler; 5 years in one place. Lubben, 864 East 72d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Wishes charge of kitchen; best references. Leon, 168 8th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; single; make himself useful; understands gardening; unexceptionable personal and written reference. S. J., 530 6th Av.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—Steam or hot-air furnaces to attend to, or other work, by reliable man; first-class reference. G. Kiril, 251 Columbus Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; large experience in forcing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; understands farming and care of stock. Address Robert Hossack, Westport, Conn.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—Private family; first-class city reference. N. P., 447 2d Av., top floor.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man, willing and obliging, to make himself generally useful; references. U., Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

UPHOLSTERER.—Carpets sewed and laid; fine furniture repairing. Nugent, 1,465 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Girl to mind children and assist with chamberwork; with references. 152 East 80th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897. ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, 3 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty. for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-law6mTu&mh1

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the law office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1897. WILLIAM MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of June next.—Dated New York, the third day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y. d7-law6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. a28-law6mTu

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Josephine N. Elcke, Amelia G. Chatillon, Freifrau Rose K. Shertel von Burtenbach, Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, being heirs and next to kin of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and persons named as legatees and devisees in the paper writings hereinafter referred to; Lizzie Schaefer, (widow of Frederick Schaefer, Jr.,) named as legatee in said paper writings purporting to be a codicil to the last will and testament of Frederick Schaefer, deceased; Edward C. Schaefer, George H. Chatillon, George G. Schaefer, as executors and trustees named in the paper writings purporting to be the will of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and the codicil thereto hereinafter referred to; Freiherr Wilhelm Shertel von Burtenbach, Gertrude A. Klenke, George E. Chatillon, Ralph P. Chatillon, Amanda Chatillon, Elsine Chatillon, Alfred J. Chatillon, Anna Schaefer, (wife of said George G. Schaefer,) Elsa C. Schaefer, Anna Schaefer, Marguerite Schaefer, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Schaefer of the County of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have the probate of a certain paper writing bearing date November 6, 1880, purporting to be the last will and testament of FREDERICK SCHAEFER, late of the City of New York, deceased, and to have the probate of a certain paper writing bearing date January 19, 1897, purporting to be a codicil to said last will and testament, revoked; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend and show cause why the probate should not be revoked and the prayer of the petitioner be granted. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. jl1-law6wTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Atty's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—LIZZIE A. BENEDICT, as Trustee for James A. Benedict, Plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY and Hugh Brady, Alexander Alexander, and M. Warley Platzek, as executors of the last will and testament of Johannah Marks, deceased; Mendel Marks, Rebecca Namm, Friedericke Jacobsohn, Leuchen Lipschitz, Augusta Wellner, Marie Wellner, Hermann Wellner, Jacob G. Gutkind, Augusta Gutkind, Selma Gutkind, Hulda Gutkind, Recha Gutkind, Frieda Gutkind, Alexander Gutkind, Arnold Gutkind, Siegfried Gutkind, Julian Gutkind, Jacob Glasel, Emanuel Alexander, William Gatty, and Philip Cohen, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, Dec. 8, 1897.
HAMILTON ODELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Postoffice address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Rebecca Namm, Leuchen Lipschitz, Augusta Wellner, Marie Wellner, Hermann Wellner, Jacob G. Gutkind, Augusta Gutkind, Selma Gutkind, Hulda Gutkind, Recha Gutkind, Frieda Gutkind, Alexander Gutkind, Arnold Gutkind, Siegfried Gutkind, Julian Gutkind, and Mendel Marks:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York.

Dated, New York, Dec. 20, 1897.
HAMILTON ODELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Postoffice address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. d21-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC M. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against WHITAKER WRIGHT, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Sept. 27th, 1897.

RICHARD J. MORRISSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 15 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Whitaker Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the City and County of New York, dated October 19th, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city and county, on October 19th, 1897.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.

RICHARD J. MORRISSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall St., New York, N. Y. ja18-law6wTu

W. G. HITCHCOCK & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made December 10th, 1897, by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK, George J. Geer, and A. Howard Hopping, individually, or as co-partners, composing the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Welcome G. Hitchcock, George J. Geer, and A. Howard Hopping, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1897.

WM. J. CURTIS,
Assignee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City. d14-law6wT

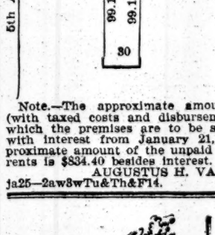
BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 13th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Theodore Berdell, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, December 18, 1897.

THOMAS PERKINS,
Assignee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. d14-law6wT

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND Street.—Supreme Court, New York County.—ISRAEL STEINHART and others, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Schubart, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS HARLIB and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated January 21, 1898, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, premises as directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being also known by the street Number 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.—Dated January 22, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL,
Referee.
HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Number 7 Beekman Street, New York City.



Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are to be sold is $26,278.42 with interest from January 21, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $834.40 besides interest.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL,
Referee.
ja25—2aw3wTu&Th&F14.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Jan.25,9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 1,9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8,9 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22,9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch.22, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kais. W.II., Feb.5,10 AM | †Lms, Feb. 26, 10 AM
*Norman'a,Feb. 12,10 AM | *Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | *Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Logdon, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Normannia, Jan. 24, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Phoenicia, Jan. 29, 11 AM | Palatia, Feb. 12, 9 AM
First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $34.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 26 | ST. PAUL.....Feb. 16
NEW YORK.....Feb. 2 | NEW YORK.....Feb. 23
PARIS.....Feb. 9 | PARIS.....March 2

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
NOORDLAND...Jan. 26 | KENSINGTON...Feb. 9
FRIESLAND.....Feb. 2 | WESTERNL'ND,Feb 16
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Cruise to the Orient $550
(To Alhambra and Rome $250.)
All Shore Excursions, Hotels, Guides, etc., Included.
By specially chartered North German Lloyd express S. S. "Aller," Feb. 5, '98. Cuisine and service unsurpassed.
The cheapest and most attractive trip leaving the U. S. this Winter, covering more ground and affording more sightseeing.
A course of Nine Lectures.
17 DAYS IN EGYPT AND PALESTINE. Stop-over privilege in Europe on homeward trip.
Optional Nile trip to Thebes, Karnak, and Luxor by specially chartered steamer only $50 extra. Europe, Holy Land, Round the World. Send for 1898 Programmes.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA.
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, Cairo and Pyramids, Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Also a few choice berths for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Algiers, and Genoa only.
For further particulars apply to
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Jan. 26, Noon | Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon | Teutonic, March 9, Noon
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Jan.29,11 AM | Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M
Aurania, Feb. 5, 2 P. M | Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM | Umbria, March 5
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, January 29, 10 A. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, Feb. 5, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MANITOBA.....January 29
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
COPTIC.....Feb. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....March 12, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....March 28
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:
WARRIMOO, Feb. 7. | AORANGI, Mch. 7.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS
S. S. "Pretoria" (3300 tons), Feb. 1.
S. S. "Madiana" (3080 tons), Feb. 16.
The only large and well equipped passenger steamers sailing to the Windward Islands.
Delightful 30-day Cruises to the West Indies.
BERMUDA S. S. "Trinidad" sails Jan. 19, 29, Feb. 9, and about every ten days thereafter.
Special Two Weeks' Trip to Bermuda April 2. All expenses, $75.
Programmes and full information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

GAZE'S TOURS ITAL

RAPID TRANSIT AND GOULD

The Commissioners Reply to the Propositions from the Manhattan Railway Company.

PROPOSED ELEVATED CHANGES

The Suggestions Made by President Gould Received in a Friendly Spirit—A Formal Application Is Invited.

The letter of George J. Gould to President Alexander E. Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission explaining the willingness of the Manhattan Railway Company to make certain extensions of its elevated system was discussed at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners in their office at 257 Broadway yesterday afternoon. All the members of the board were present except Charles Stewart Smith, who is abroad, and Mayor Van Wyck and Controller Coler. No word was received from the two last-mentioned officers in explanation of their absence.

Secretary Delafield read the letter received from Mr. Gould, which said:

I am in receipt of your letter of Jan. 18, 1898. You review, at considerable length, negotiations which have taken place between the Rapid Transit Commission and the Manhattan Railway Company; but, while your views of such negotiations are widely divergent from my own, I shall repress any inclination to deal with this phase of your letter, lest the result may be discussion and controversy, rather than a solution of the rapid-transit problem. I reply, therefore, only to the concluding paragraph of your letter, in which you advise me that you are instructed by your board "to invite from this company a prompt application for such additional facilities or extensions as it may now desire." In response to this invitation, I desire to state that the Manhattan Railway Company, if so authorized, will construct the following connections, extensions, and additional tracks and facilities:

(1) A connecting line, beginning at Battery Place, and extending along the westerly side of the city to Horatio or Gansevoort Street, thence through Horatio or Gansevoort Street to and connecting with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines of this company; also a branch thereof connecting the west-side lines with the City Hall terminal of this company, through Reade or Duane Street, or Canal and Centre Streets. (2) An extension of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines through Fifty-third Street to Tenth Avenue, thence along Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue, to Fort George. (3) An extension of the Suburban line from Tremont station, through Fordham, to Bedford Park. (4) Additional tracks and facilities to increase the ability of this company to properly accommodate the traveling public.

Immediately upon being advised that the foregoing meets the approval of your board, I will initiate engineering and other preliminary work, and without avoidable delay will prepare and submit such more formal application, and such detailed plans and specifications, as may be proper under the provisions of the Rapid Transit act.

The Board's Opinion.

After nearly two hours of discussion the opinion of the Rapid Transit Board with regard to the Manhattan Railway Company's position was expressed in the following minute which President Orr was authorized to transmit to President Gould:

Mr. Gould's letter seems to contain four distinct propositions which, as the board now views them, have no necessary connection, and should, in its opinion, be separately dealt with.

The first proposition: This may, in the judgment of the board, be advantageously divided into two subdivisions, Mr. Gould proposes: Subdivision A—"A connecting line beginning at Battery Place and extending along the westerly side of the city to Horatio, or Gansevoort Street, to and connecting with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines of this company"; and Subdivision B—"Also a branch thereof connecting the west side lines with the City Hall terminals of this company through Reede or Duane Street or Canal and Centre Streets."

As to the proposition contained in the first of these subdivisions this board, as now advised, is inclined to look favorably upon it. As to the proposition contained in the second of these subdivisions it is sufficient to state that the statute forbids this board to authorize the construction of an elevated railroad over any portion of Broadway south of Thirty-third Street.

The second proposition: "An extension of the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines through Fifty-third Street to Tenth Avenue; thence along Tenth Avenue and the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue to Fort George." This board believes that it would be a great service to the people of this city if the westerly lines of the Manhattan Railway Company were extended as far north as King's Bridge, and that this proposition is inadequate in that it contemplates an extension terminating at Fort George. As to the proposed route of the westerly extension, this board is gravely in doubt whether even the great benefit which the extension might confer upon the public would suffice to outweigh the injury to be inflicted upon the city by the defacing of the Boulevard, and the great damage to the property along that route. As to this route, therefore, the judgment of the board must be suspended until Mr. Gould's proposition shall have been reduced to a more specific form, and the board shall have had an opportunity to consider the arguments both for and against it.

The third proposition, "An extension of the suburban line from Tremont station through Fordham to Bedford Park." The board is of the opinion, as now advised, that the building of an extension upon the general line thus indicated would be of great benefit to the portion of the city affected by it, and it looks most favorably upon this proposition.

The fourth proposition, "Additional tracks and facilities to increase the ability of this company to properly accommodate the traveling public." This proposition is so indefinite that the board cannot now deal with it in any way. The board is of the opinion, however, that the placing of third, and in some cases of fourth, tracks upon portions of the present route of the Manhattan Railway Company is essential and would largely increase the capacity and efficiency of its service, and would thus inure to the benefit of the city. And the board will deal with any such proposition upon its merits if it shall be submitted to this board.

The board is of the opinion also that the Manhattan Railway Company should be invited by the President of this board to promptly submit formal application for such separate extensions as it may desire, to the end that this board may deal with such questions separately and may treat each upon its own merits. And this board is also of the opinion that the President of this board should in such communication to the Manhattan Railway Company request that corporation in such applications as it may see fit to present to this board to state specifically:

1. The form of structure which it desires to build upon each such route.

2. What additional tracks and other facilities it desires to erect upon streets and public places already occupied by its railroad for the purpose of properly accommodating the traveling public.

3. Within what time it will construct such additional structures as may be specified in such applications and authorized by the board.

4. Such further facts as may appear to the said company to be pertinent to the said application.

A Resolution Adopted.

The following resolution was adopted by the Rapid Transit Commissioners in connection with this minute:

That the President of this board be requested to communicate the substance of this minute to the said corporation and to renew his former assurance of the willingness of this board to grant such reasonable applications of the Manhattan Railway for further franchises as will increase the comfort and convenience of the public.

The board directed its counsel to apply at once to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a rehearing upon the question of the amount of security to be exacted upon the construction bonds.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Accounts informing the board that they desired to make an examination of the records of the Rapid Transit Commission. Secretary Delafield was directed to reply that every facility would be extended to the Commissioners of Accounts for such an examination.

STOLE FROM POLICEMEN.

A Bootblack Arrested for Robbing a Harlem Station.

Savario Ciampo, nineteen years old, an Italian bootblack, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court, charged with stealing about $300 worth of watches, chains, revolvers, rubber coats, and small change belonging to the policemen of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Precinct. The robberies have been going on for months in the station. Ciampo was the assistant of Frank Morell, the station house bootblack. The assistant was polishing his employer's shoes Sunday when the latter noticed a watch fall from Ciampo's pocket. He said that it was his own. Ciampo was arrested and his room was searched. Many of the missing articles belonging to the policemen were found.

New Assignment of Justices.

The new assignment of Justices to sit in the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court for 1898, consisting of Justice Beekman, presiding, and Justices Gildersleeve and Giegerich, associates, went into effect yesterday. The court meets for the purpose of hearing appeals from District and City Courts the last week of every month. It was formerly made up of Justices Daly, McAdam, and Bischoff.

LEGAL NOTES.

VESTED REMAINDER.—Edmund A. Smith, by the third provision of the fifth clause of his will, directed his executors to invest $20,000 in productive securities and pay the income to his mother, Hannah Smith, for life, "and after her death to divide the principal sum between Lewis Adam Wilson and Annie Louise Wilson, and Annie Smith, the daughter of my deceased brother, Abel, share and share alike." Hannah Smith died, and also Annie Smith, one of the persons named to receive the remainder; and then William A. Carr, to whom the latter's interest had been assigned, brought suit to recover it. On appeal by the defendant, Emily A. Smith, executrix of Edmund A. Smith, from judgment given in Carr's favor, the Appellate Division has ordered affirmance. It was contended for the appellant that where in a will the only gift was contained in a direction to divide at a future time, it was contingent and not vested, and was to be divided among those persons who answered the description of remaindermen at the time when the division was to take place. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion of the court, says that though that is the general rule, it is not invariable and always applicable, and will not be applied if from a consideration of the whole will, it is to be collected that the intention of the testator was to give a vested remainder. "We find, therefore, in this will," Justice Rumsey says, "a plain indication that the testator intended to give to each of the persons among whom the remainders were to be divided, a vested remainder. That being so, the rule is settled that the presumption is that the disposition was to take effect in interest at the death of the testator. The law favors the vesting of legacies, and even where there is no gift except by way of a direction to pay, the legacy will be construed to be vested if an intent to that effect on the part of the testator is fairly to be inferred from the whole will."

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COUNTER-CLAIMS BY A DEFENDANT EXECUTOR.—Benjamin Weeks sought damages from James O'Brien, in his representative capacity as executor of Ellen O'Brien, for breach of a building contract by his testatrix. A number of counter-claims which were set up in answer, founded upon judgments recovered by third parties against the plaintiff, alleged to have assigned to defendant as executor, were demurred to by plaintiff, on the ground, among others, that they did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. A judgment overruling the demurrer and awarding defendant's judgment on the counter-claim has been reversed by the Appellate Division, upon the ground, as stated by Justice Barrett, that the counter-claims, as alleged, show no enforcible claims against the plaintiff in favor of the estate of his administratrix. "Thus, where the chose in action," Justice Barrett said, "does not come to the executor through his representation of the deceased—whereil in fact, such chose in action is acquired by him under a contract which never existed in favor of the decedent—he takes it individually, and not as executor. It follows that an individual claim of the defendant is here attempted to be counter-claimed against a cause of action against his estate. This may not be done. The defendant, in his representative capacity, has absolutely no interest in the counter-claims alleged. In such capacity he is as much a stranger to them as though they had been held by some third party. As executor, he has no cause of action thereon."

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PROSECUTING ACTION AS A POOR PERSON.—Anna Daus, who, as administratrix, sought to recover damages from Marc Nussberger for the death of her intestate claimed to have been due to the negligence of defendant, was permitted, on her statement that she was a married woman and not worth $100, and had no means to defray expenses of the action, to sue as a poor person. The order admitting her to so prosecute the action has been reversed by the Appellate Division. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, says there being no allegation in the petition as to the condition of the estate of which she was administratrix, there was no evidence justifying the making of the order. "Furthermore, there was nothing," the Presiding Justice said, "in the order assigning any counsel to prosecute the action, as required by Section 460 of the Code of Civil Procedure; nor was there any provision that such counsel should act therein without compensation, as is also required by the section. In all cases where an application is made for an order admitting the party to prosecute as a poor person it would seem to be the better practice to file the consent of the attorney assigned to prosecute without compensation, with the moving papers, and also to have a provision that he shall act without compensation incorporated in the order."

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SUBSTITUTED SERVICE.—Morris Steinhardt, after having contracted with John O. Baker to buy certain real estate owned by the latter, refused to accept the deed offered, claiming there were certain irregularities in the conduct of the foreclosure suit through which Baker derived title; and he asserted that these irregularities vitiated the judgment which followed. He contended that the court acquired no jurisdiction over certain infant heirs of William Fitzpatrick, who was the owner of the property, and who died intestate. The particular objection was that these infants could not be brought in and served with process by the proceeding known as substituted service. On Steinhardt's appeal from judgment dismissing his complaint in his suit against Baker for specific performance, or damages, the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, has directed an affirmance. The Court holds that the use of the words "any defendant" in the act authorizing substituted service indicated as clearly as language could an intent to include infants. "If comes to this," Justice Barrett said, "that the plaintiff asserted, and still asserts, that the defendant's title is hopelessly bad, and for that reason he declined, and still declines, to accept it. In that attitude he comes into equity and asks the Court to decide whether he is right or wrong in that view, and thereupon to give him whatever judgment is appropriate to the correct view. In other words, if he is right he wants damages; if he is wrong, he wants specific performance. It is apparent that the Court cannot help him in this view."

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COPARTNERSHIP IN BUILDING CONTRACTS.—William H. De Forest, who in 1886 owned a number of unimproved lots in this city, made contracts with Louis Mowbray for building houses on part of the property, and in February, 1887, he conveyed to Mowbray lots on which houses were in process of erection, and ten other similar lots opposite, upon which twelve more houses were to be erected. The consideration expressed was $100,800, for which Mowbray gave back a purchase money mortgage. When the houses were finished and sold, the profit was to be equally divided. Early in 1887 work on the unfinished houses, which for some time had been suspended by the cold weather, was started on the new houses. All contracts were made by Mowbray in his own name, and from time to time he made payments on account by drafts accepted by De Forest, or notes with De Forest's indorsements. Mowbray continued his work as architect, including the original plans, and supervised the work to January, 1888, when De Forest made an assignment to George R. Sheldon for the benefit of creditors. On an accounting by the assignee, it appeared that mortgages put upon the property or their proceeds were used by De Forest to pay other debts than those contracted under this copartnership, and Mowbray presented a claim of alleged misappropriation by De Forest of copartnership moneys, and also damages because of the breach of the contract between himself and De Forest, and he claimed $137,000 as being due him for these reasons. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has affirmed, on Mowbray's appeal, an order overruling exceptions to the referee's report, which refused to allow Mowbray's claim. The latter asserted he could recover the amount of the funds of the copartnership which were diverted by De Forest from the partnership business and used by him for his own individual account, as disclosed by the schedules of the assignee. "While undoubtedly the appellant might maintain an action for an accounting against De Forest and his assignee," the Presiding Justice said: "It is clear that he could maintain no action at law to recover any alleged balance due by De Forest until there had been a settlement of the accounts between the partners. It is not claimed that the indebtedness of De Forest to the adventure has been settled by any legal proceedings or by voluntary accounting. It is urged, however, that in the schedules and accounts of the assignee it is admitted that De Forest has diverted certain of the funds which ought to have been applied to the payment of the copartnership indebtedness. But this amount the appellant could not recover in an action at law against De Forest, as the equities between the partners cannot be settled in that way. It must be by an action in equity, and a referee in an assignee's accounting has no equitable jurisdiction to pass upon questions of this character. Whatever, therefore, may be the ultimate equities between the appellant Mowbray and De Forest, we do not think that they can be settled in this proceeding. That must be done in an action in equity against De Forest and his assignee for the settlement of the copartnership account. In such an action the rights of all parties can be protected, and whatever equitable right Mowbray may have can be enforced."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Queens and Richmond Officials' Acts Those of Highwaymen, Says the Mayor.

BUDGETS TURNED BACK

Officials Who Cannot Conduct Their Departments "With Economy" Will Be Removed—Plumbers' Board Must Go.

The Mayor yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, took occasion again to criticise requests for appropriations for branch borough offices. The Department of Buildings's estimate was being considered, and Commissioner Thomas J. Brady was explaining the necessity of appropriations for the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

"Not one dollar will be allowed, if I can help it," said the Mayor. "The officials of Queens and Richmond committed the acts of highwaymen when they learned that New York would have to stand the bulk of the cost of administering the government of the new city."

Mayor Van Wyck spoke in the same strain to the Special Commissioners of Jurors of New York and Kings. He asked them what the duties of their subordinates were, and when they made reply, he said:

"No jurors have ever been called from your lists. We shall pay your salaries, if we have to, but you'll have to get rid of your clerks."

Commissioner Keller of the Charities Department asked for $1,526,129. In 1897 the appropriation was $1,289,942, and for 1898 $1,747,230 was asked for and $1,364,608 allowed. Commissioner Keller said that under the law no pauper help could be used, and that for this reason an additonal sum was necessary. He affirmed that the Foundling Asylum was in a disgraceful condition; that the death rate was high, and that many repairs would have to be made to buildings. He said that he wanted trained nurses, better food, and better attendance in the asylum.

"You'll have to take your estimate back, Mr. Keller," said the Mayor, "and make reductions in it. If any Commissioner cannot conduct his department with economy I shall get some Democrat to take his place who can. Bring your estimate back to-morrow."

Register Fromme said that his office had been conducted in a primitive manner; that 1,523 deeds had not been recorded; that folio writing had ceased on Dec. 15, because of no appropriation, and that 4,250 satisfactions were unrecorded.

Sheriff Dunn's estimate was a reduction of $4,000 from last year's appropriation. The Mayor congratulated him.

The Sheriffs of Richmond and Queens Counties submitted their estimates, but the Mayor told them to come back with them to-day, with corrections. He also gave the same instructions to the District Attorney of Richmond.

The Examining Board of Plumbers of Brooklyn submitted an estimate of $2,495.

"Weren't you legislated out of office by the charter?" asked the Mayor.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Well, you were, and I'll remove you to-morrow. I meant to do it before, but forgot it."

One of the Shore Road Commissioners was present to ask for an appropriation. He wanted to explain all about the work of the commission, but the Mayor cut him short with "I know all about it."

"Yes; you must have gone over it on your wheel," was the unabashed reply.

"No, I didn't; no man can ride over that road on a wheel."

"I assure you the commission has not been extravagant."

"Well, we'll know all about it when the Commissioners of Accounts get through with their investigation of your office," retorted the Mayor.

The Commissioners of Records of Brooklyn wanted $168,935.66, the balance of an appropriation of $200,000 made for reindexing the records of Brooklyn.

"We will not appropriate one dollar for that purpose unless we are mandamused by the courts," commented the Mayor. "It would cost $800,000 to finish the work."

The estimates submitted were as follows:

Register of New York for office	$142,400.00
For preservation of public records—	
Register's office	23,300.00
Register, Kings	24,968.00
Sheriff's office, New York	130,982.00
County Clerk's office, New York	120,830.00
Treasurer's office, Kings County	21,300.00
Jurors' fees are estimated for 1898 at	100,000.00
District Attorney, Kings	80,100.00
Special Commissioner Jurors, New York	22,600.00
Special Commissioner Jurors, Kings	12,900.00
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.	
Manhattan and Bronx	$349,750.00
Borough of Brooklyn	117,300.00
Borough of Richmond	17,170.00
Borough of Queens	17,170.00
Principal office of department, all boroughs	36,100.00
Total	$537,490.00
Court of General Sessions	290,300.00
Commissioner of Jurors, New York	41,600.00
Shore Road Commission, Brooklyn	1,745.00
Commissioners of Record, Kings	168,935.66
Municipal Court, Brooklyn, Third District	18,950.00
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences	20,000.00
Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School	103,216.00
Eighth District Court, New York	1,000.00
Hospital and Dispensary of the Town of Flushing, as formerly appropriated	4,200.00
Additional appropriation	7,500.00

The Police Commissioners' Budget.

The Police Commissioners had a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the amendments to the estimate of the department for next year's budget were gone over. Mayor Van Wyck had asked for a comparative statement of the amount asked for and the amount appropriated for all the boroughs last year, and this was made up by the Commissioners. The board has asked for $13,000,000, and the comparative statement shows that all the boroughs received last year $3,500,000 less.

Dropped Dead While Dancing.

Mrs. Amelia Smith, thirty-three years old, of 713 Third Avenue, dropped dead yesterday morning while she was enjoying herself at a party at the Geneva Club, 128 West Twenty-eighth Street. The steward of the club, Emil Wagner, invited a number of his friends to a party he gave at the club last night, and among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Smith. It was just before 2 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. Smith was dancing, that she tottered and fell to the floor. An attempt was made to revive her, it being thought that she had merely fainted. When she could not be revived Dr. McEvoy of 155 Lexington Avenue was called in, and he pronounced the woman dead. He said that death was evidently due to heart disease.

False Health Board Rumors.

Two rumors concerning the Health Department were afloat yesterday. One was that Nathan Straus had resigned from the board and that Col. M. C. Murphy had been selected to fill the vacancy; the other was that Mr. Straus had written to Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, asking for his resignation. President Straus of the Health Board promptly dissipated both rumors. "I have not resigned," he said, "and there is absolutely no foundation for the story. I have not written to Dr. Benedict. He knows, as everybody else knows, that we do not want any Republicans in the department."

WATERS PIANOS

A special feature of the new WATERS PIANOS for 1898 is their wonderfully FINE TONE. Other points of excellence they have, but are notable above all for their FULL, RICH, SWEET TONE, with fine singing quality.

Call and see them, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

POLICEMAN BENTON ACCUSED.

Stephen G. Patterson of Brooklyn Says the Officer Wantonly Insulted and Assaulted Him.

Stephen G. Patterson of 157 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, son of Tax Commissioner Thomas J. Patterson of that borough, who ran for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket against W. J. Buttling in 1896, was the complainant in the West Side Police Court yesterday against James Benton, a policeman of the West One Hundredth Street Precinct, charging assault in the second degree. Magistrate Pool adjourned the examination until to-day, holding Benton in $1,000 bail. The bail was furnished.

According to the story told by Mr. Patterson, he and Harry Kelly of 109 Hancock Street were in a restaurant in Columbus Avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday with two young women, who lived just around the corner in Ninety-second Street. Kelly is engaged to one of the women, and the party were on their way home from a reception. They were seated at a table when Benton, in full uniform, entered. He walked up to their table and suggested that everybody have a drink with him. Patterson resented the impertinence, and the policeman went away.

Ten or fifteen minutes later, as Kelly was opening the door of the house in Ninety-second Street, Benton accosted them again. Just as the women entered the hallway, he seized the key from Kelly's hand and said: "Now, you get away. I'll attend to the girls." The women ran up stairs, slamming the lower halldoor behind them. Kelly and Patterson insisted on the return of the key, and walked half a block arguing with Benton. Suddenly the policeman struck the key into Kelly's hand and struck Patterson in the face with the hand that held his night stick with such force that the side of his face was laid open and his nose was broken.

Patterson and Kelly, both of whom are small men, ran away, and Benton strolled along the street. The two men went to the West One Hundredth Street Police Station and told Sergt. Lovell, who was in command, of their experience. He sent a policeman out with them to find Benton. They could not find him, and Lovell sent Roundsman Staat to round him up. When Benton was brought to the station he denied all knowledge of the assault, said he had never seen the men before, and that the accusation was a job "put up" by some one who had a grudge against him. Sergt. Lovell did not believe him, and suspended him and put him under arrest.

In court Benton told the same story he had told in the station. Patterson and Kelly said they could not be mistaken, and that the restaurant keeper would corroborate a portion of their statement. Both men decided that the women should not be brought into the case.

Mr. Patterson, when seen at his home last night, said Benton had asked him since his arraignment in court not to press the charge, as it meant "the loss of my job." A similar request, equally fruitless, Mr. Kelly said had been made to him.

Benton was appointed a policeman sixteen months ago. His superior officers speak well of him, and his record is clean.

AGAINST BOROUGH CONTRACTS.

Those Rushed Through in Queens and Richmond Before Consolidation to be Fought.

Commissioner Kearney the other day at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment called the attention of the Mayor to the fact that the towns of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond had rushed through contracts for electric lighting at the time of the passage of the charter, and had saddled on the new city contracts that he, Commissioner Kearney, hoped he would not have to recognize. The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Whalen, and it was reported yesterday that Mr. Whalen would fight all contracts entered into by the old authorities of Queens and Richmond after the charter went into effect. These contracts are for the building of streets and sewers, for lighting, and other public improvements, and involve the expenditure of several millions of dollars.

Mr. Whalen said yesterday to a contractor who asked him for an opinion as to the legality of the work: "All contracts entered into by the Counties of Queens and Richmond, which were made with the intent that the work should be paid for by the greater city, were illegal. They would not have been made if it had not been known that New York City would have to pay for them. This office will fight all such contracts, and they will have to be defended in the courts."

The question of the validity of the bonds issued by these boroughs was one of the first subjects discussed by the new administration, and the matter was put into the hands of Corporation Counsel Whalen to determine. Pending his decision, interest on them was stopped. If the contracts are illegal, then the bond issues also are. The amount of the bond issues was $148,000.

Mr. Whalen would not officially express himself about the matter yesterday.

It was said that were the contracts to be declared invalid, the contractors would have to sue the officers of old counties by whom the contracts were let.

SUES THE MONTEFIORE HOME.

Father of a Patient Who Met with a Fatal Accident Claims $100,000.

A suit is down for hearing in the Supreme Court on Friday next against the Montefiore Home for $100,000 damages in connection with an accident to Arnold Barshell, a young lawyer who, while receiving treatment at the home on June 10 last, fell down an elevator shaft and received injuries that resulted in his death two days later.

The plaintiff is Alexander Barshell, father of the deceased. Adolph Bloch, counsel for Mr. Barshell, said yesterday that the deceased, who was but twenty-four years of age, was almost the sole support of his family. He had gone to the home to receive medical treatment, particularly medicinal baths. On June 10 he had had a consultation with the Medical Director of the institution, and was being led away by his nurse, when he stepped through the door of the elevator shaft, not noticing that the car was not there.

THE MAYOR AND SMALL PARKS.

He Is Opposed to Adding to the City's Expenses on Their Account.

Jacob A. Riis, Secretary to the Small Parks Commission under Mayor Strong's administration, called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday, and had a long talk with him about the policy of the present administration in regard to the creation of small parks in the crowded parts of the city. The Mayor expressed himself as greatly in favor of supplying all the breathing spots possible, but said that he would be obliged to object strenuously to any effort to increase the expenditure of city money.

The attitude of the Mayor means that no portion of the $1,000,000 which the city is authorized to expend this year, will be appropriated for the parks. The Legislature passed an act authorizing the city to spend $1,000,000 a year for the purpose of creating small parks, and under a special act the city issued bonds to the extent of $3,000,000 to lay out parks on the east side of Manhattan Island. The decision of the Mayor will not interfere with this expenditure.

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MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS.
Colored Madras and Percale.
95 CENTS EACH.

175 dozen Colored Dress Shirts of Imported Madras and Percale. A few with white bodies; all have detached Cuffs.
They are from the best Shirt Manufacturers in this City, and are of unsurpassed quality. A choice from sixty-six patterns,
95 Cents Each;
Cannot be duplicated under $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

MRS. WITTHAUS'S CHARGES

Her Husband and His Counsel Say She Committed Perjury and Criminal Libel.

THEY ASK FOR HER INDICTMENT

David Gerber Gives Prof. Witthaus's Side of the Case in Which the Toxicologist Is Accused of Attempted Poisoning.

Prof. R. A. Witthaus, the expert toxicologist, who was charged in an affidavit submitted to the Supreme Court in Newburg on Saturday by his wife with having tried to poison her, visited the District Attorney yesterday accompanied by his counsel, David Gerber, of Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, and requested that an indictment be asked for against Mrs. Witthaus for perjury and criminal libel for having sworn to the facts set forth in the affidavit and having given them currency in a newspaper.

Dr. Witthaus and Mr. Gerber were referred to Assistant District Attorney Unger, to whom the facts were stated, and he said that as the motion in which the alleged perjury and libel were committed was now pending before a Justice of the Supreme Court, the District Attorney's office would, under their rule, not move in the matter until the Supreme Court had disposed of it. He called the attention of Mr. Gerber to the section of the code under which the attorney could bring the perjury charged to the attention of the Supreme Court, and the Justice then presiding—in this case, Justice Hirschberg—could take steps to have a charge of perjury preferred.

Mr. Gerber said that in ordinary cases, or through a matter brought in court, a wife could probably not libel her husband, but in the present case, he said, he had indubitable proof that Mrs. Witthaus had gone first to a newspaper reporter in this city and given him her story for publication, and that the reporter had accompanied her and her counsel, Samuel H. Wandell, to Newburg in order to hear the allegations made in open court that had previously been made to him privately. Mr. Gerber said also that this reporter had come to him about the case, mentioning all but the poisoning incident, before the hearing on Saturday, proving that he must have received his information in advance. On these facts, Mr. Gerber says, he will base his charge of criminal libel.

Statement by Mr. Gerber.

Dr. Witthaus declined on Sunday to go into any discussion of the allegations made by his wife, but said the charges were lies. His counsel, he said, would talk for him later, and Mr. Gerber yesterday did so.

"We have ten days from the Court," he said, "in which to prepare answering affidavits, and these will deny as strongly and as broadly as possible every allegation made by Mrs. Witthaus. We will call the attention of the Justice to the fact that we have consulted the District Attorney. It is not our desire to have the woman jailed pending the hearing on the charges we have made against her, but we want to compel her to go on her proof so that the issue she raises may be tried. Her animus is shown by the mere fact of the presentation of her affidavit. In any event, it would be a question not in any way germane to the issue for a reduction of alimony. But there need show only circumstances, but there are other facts that prove her desire to injure her husband as well. On Jan. 15 she sent a letter to Dr. Witthaus, in which she says:

"'I am going to bring my case here in New York, and I will get it, too, with a jury, and whether you fight it or not the newspapers will have the whole miserable story.'

"On the head of that I received from her attorney a letter dated Jan. 21. This states that a Dr. Holland has told Mrs. Witthaus that she is in no condition to go to trial in her action for absolute divorce, the fourth action she has brought, and advises her to go to a sanitarium. The letter also says:

"'I now, with the approval of my client, hereby offer to stipulate a discontinuance of the action for divorce without further costs to either party as against the other.'

"This offer," continued Mr. Gerber, "I positively declined. The trial of the divorce action was noticed for Jan. 22, the day the other motion was to be argued, and the plaintiff had it postponed until Feb. 12. I could see clearly that the woman's scheme was to have action No. 4 discontinued, and then to begin a fifth suit in New York, asking again for counsel fees and alimony, and give her a chance, as she says, to get the whole story again in the newspapers. As for this matter of her going to a sanitarium, we have proof that she always does that just before a motion is to be made.

"On June 3 she went to Dr. Dudley of 678 Madison Avenue, and on June 4 went to the Post Graduate Hospital. On June 5 a motion was made in the Supreme Court, and after the case had been submitted, she, on June 11, left the hospital, where she could not stay less than a week. We have here a letter from Dr. Dudley, sent to Dr. Witthaus on Jan. 21, in which he says that he sent Mrs. Witthaus to the hospital at her own solicitation, and not at his desire, as he considered her case neither serious nor dangerous.

"As to the woman's charge it is nonsense on its face. She says that she has known of the facts since October, 1896, and yet in her other actions, brought for her and dropped by eminent counsel, she never alluded to them or made them part of her charges against her husband. All these facts and others will be set forth in our affidavits."

What Mr. Wandell Says.

Mr. Wandell said yesterday that his client had first become suspicious of the medicine her husband gave her by the latter's own actions regarding it. She took none of the powder, and kept the sealed bottle in her trunk after she came back from Europe. After the domestic trouble of Oct. 26, 1896, she says that her husband repeatedly asked her for the bottle of medicine, and his insistence so aroused her suspicions that she had the contents analyzed.

Mr. Wandell refused to allow a copy of the analysis made by Fraser & Co. to be seen, but said the report was a part of the affidavit charging homicidal intent on the part of the defendant. He admitted having tried to withdraw his client's action for absolute divorce, but said it was only because she was ill and without means.

Mrs. Witthaus was not at the Hotel Marlborough yesterday, and Mr. Wandell said she had gone to a sanitarium, the location of which he declined to give. He denied also that his client was in the habit of going to a sanitarium every time she had an action pending in court.

Justice Smyth's Indisposition.

Justice Frederick Smyth of the Supreme Court was reported to be ill yesterday. At his home, 15 West Forty-sixth Street, it was said last night that his ailment was a slight cold, and that he would be about to-day. No physician was called.

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Our garments are not old and shop-worn, but this season's make.

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THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Contention Between Importers and the Government Over Peeled Colocynth Apples.

A case now before the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers involves the unique question of whether the peeling of an apple advances its status as a manufactured article. In the case of the colocynth apples imported by druggists, the New York customs authorities claim that the removal of the skin of the fruit before its shipment marks the distinction between the crude and the manufactured article.

A. U. Andrus & Co. of this city recently imported a quantity of colocynth apples prepared for the drug trade by being peeled when fresh. Free entry was claimed for the goods, under Paragraph 548 of the new Tariff act, which provides that drugs, such as beans, bark, fruits, &c., which are crude shall be admitted free of duty. The Collector of the Port assessed duties at 10 per cent. ad valorem and one-fourth of 1 per cent. per pound, on the ground that the colocynth apples were a "crude drug advanced in value."

The testimony showed that when dried these colocynth apples were of value in the drug trade, because they could be ground to a useful powder. The skin of the apple can only be removed when the fruit is fresh, and if the skin is left on the dried fruit loses its commercial value. The Government contends, therefore, that the removal of the skin constitutes a process of manufacture. Decision of this question is reserved.

The firm of Battle & Co. of St. Louis has protested against the United States Appraisers' classification as an alcoholic preparation of an importation of chloral hydrate which reached this port from Havre, France, last September. The importers claim that the goods should be assessed as chloral hydrate, at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 3, Schedule A, of the new Tariff act. The United States Appraiser, however, assessed upon the goods a duty of 55 cents a pound as a medicinal preparation of which alcohol forms an important part.

The Government experts declare that chloral hydrate is produced commercially by treating absolute alcohol with chlorine gas to a point of saturation. The protesting importers rested their case with the customs Board of Classification on previous decisions rendered in favor of importers in similar cases.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION DINNER.

Prominent Guests to Speak at the Annual Reunion of Group 8.

The second annual banquet of Group 8 of the New York State Bankers' Association, which is composed of New York City banks and leading banking houses, will be held at Hotel Manhattan Tuesday evening, Feb. 8. The Committee of Arrangements intends to make the occasion one of marked social interest and a large attendance is promised. Gen. Thomas L. James, Chairman of the group, will preside, and there will be short speeches by prominent guests.

Among those who have accepted invitations to make addresses are Wayne MacVeagh, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Hamilton W. Mable, John S. Wise, and J. Edward Simmons. Francis L. Hine, A. Barton Hepburn, P. C. Lounsbury, William H. Porter, and R. W. Poor are the committee in charge.

THE UNION PACIFIC PURCHASE.

Government Call Upon Banks for Part of Money Paid on Account.

The Government will to-morrow call on the banks of this city which are holding money paid on account of the purchase of the Union Pacific main line for 10 per cent. of the deposits, or $2,700,000. A like call will be made each week until all the money has been paid over. This will gradually relieve the congested money market without occasioning any inconvenience to the depositories.

The call does not prevent any bank from voluntarily paying more than 10 per cent. of its holdings. The National City Bank, which has about $23,000,000 of Union Pacific money, may pay more than required by the call. The Government holds as security for all the deposits United States bonds, among them currency 6s for $7,000,000. These are payable on surrender, and the City Bank may release and cash $4,000,000 of this issue.

CARS OVER THE BRIDGE.

They Run at Half Hour Intervals and Are Crowded.

Trolley cars were running on the bridge at half hour intervals all day yesterday. They were of the Graham and Flushing Avenue lines. The cars early in the day brought crowds of Brooklynites, all seemingly anxious to be the first to cross on the new tracks. The carrying of passengers was secondary to familiarizing the motormen with the intricacies of bridge travel. Everything worked well, the inexperienced motormen taking no chances. Two trolley employes reinforced the bridge police at the loops at this end, that pedestrians might be guarded against possible fatalities.

At noon the south roadway was closed to vehicular traffic in order that some girders might be launched over the side of the roadway to admit of the widening of the space to be devoted to road travel. Uninterrupted travel of the cars is expected to begin Feb. 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA
in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS.
Evening performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2.
WED. EVE., JAN. 26..... "Lohengrin"
Mmes. Gadski, Staudigl; MM. Rothmuhl, (first reappearance in America,) Fischer, Bispham, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.
FRIDAY EVG., JAN. 28.. Barber of Seville
Mmes. Melba (first appearance as Rosina in New York,) Van Cauteren; MM. Saligmac, Campanari, Carbone, Boudouresque, Viviani. Conductor, Bimboni.
SAT MAT., JAN. 29..... "Tannhauser"
Mmes. Gadski, Barna, Mattf